OMOBILES.
ER AIR COOLED
NKLIN
ORY WORTH READING."
RS. of the POWERS REGU-
arborn-st., has just returned
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TONNEAU
elgium, England, and Scot-
. Mr. Powers in the course
k said that he made 122 miles
d Cairnwell Pass in Scotland,
t in Great Britain, 2,300 feet,
been using his FRANKLIN
ht it back home with him.
ELIVERY OF THE NEW
RUNABOUTS
ED: 45 MILES PER HOUR.
D SEE OUR NEW
TONNEAUS
RELY IN GLASS; $1,900.
NG CAR, 20-30 H. P., $2,000.
H TEMPLE
BLOCK NORTH 12TH-ST.
MBLER
urance run from Los Angeles
, a distance of 1100 miles, over
des, in which 58 cars were en-
e perfect scores. One of these
the fact that the other cars
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or gasoline car.
ed each machine was allowed
and for each minute's stop one
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7¾ gallons gasoline, while the
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of control, simplicity, and re-
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icate the merits of this car.
mplete with lamps, horn, tools,
op, $1000 extra; other models.
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anch, 457-459 Broadway.]
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OF THE SEASON
r Runabout, 2 cyl., $800.
ouring Car, seats five, $1,250.
A Cylinder Touring Car, $2,000.
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340 Wabash-av.
R AUTO SUPPLIES
T!!! RIGHT!!!
orns,
Continental Tires,
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OR SUPPLY CO.,
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r will climb just the same; will
carry you over or through any
W IS THE TIME
a Yale. You never will get one
do not get it now.
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stons, crank shafts, axles, gears
on, cups, cones, forgings, sheet
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SPECIAL DEMAND.
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ER AND DIAMONDS BOUGHT
T PHONE 319 HARRISON.
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THING, SUCH AS EVENING
OWNS, OPERA COATS, SEAL-
D FURS OF ALL KINDS; ALSO
LOTHES, OLD GOLD, DIA-
BRIC-A-BRAC, ALL ORDERS
AIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT
VE GUARANTEE YOU 50%
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OWNS, OPERA COATS, AND
S OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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RS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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-st and most musical; all the
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 205. MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905. ☆ ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPAN SECURES FURTHER DELAY

Postponement in Meeting of Peace Envoys Until Tuesday at Request of Takahira.

MAY BE NEW PROPOSALS.

Roosevelt's Hand Seems the Only Power of Promise in the Delicate and Critical Situation.

BULLETIN.

TOKIO, Aug. 28, 7:45 a. m.—A specially summoned council of the cabinet and elder statesmen is now in session discussing the latest final phases of the peace conference at Portsmouth.

BULLETIN.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 28, 1:10 a. m.—There is a persistent report that President Roosevelt has made a new appeal to the emperor of Japan.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Minister Takahira, representing the Japanese commission, paid a personal visit to M. de Witte, the chief plenipotentiary of Russia, tonight and asked if Russia had said her last word.

M. de Witte answered in the affirmative. He declared in the most positive language that his government would make no further concession beyond the division of Sakhalin; that it would never pay an indemnity nor reimburse Japan for the expense, or any part thereof, of the war.

Mr. Takahira then requested that the conference which had been arranged for tomorrow, and which had been destined to be the last meeting, be postponed until Tuesday. He explained that Baron Komura and himself desired time to receive further instructions from their government.

Delays Shipwreck for Time.

By this move, the Japanese minister averted, temporarily at least, the shipwreck of the negotiations. Those familiar with the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain remember that Montero Rios, the head of the Spanish commission, called upon Whitelaw Reid, one of the members of the American commission, on the evening of Aug. 26, 1898, and told him that unless some concessions were made by the United States in respect to the Cuban debt, the negotiations would have to be broken off. The United States declined to make any concession, but a treaty of peace was signed.

Here a parallel is found for the action of Minister Takahira tonight, but it is impossible to say whether the result reached in the Spanish-American negotiations will be arrived at in Portsmouth.

There is no question that Minister Takahira took advantage of his conference with M. de Witte to ask the latter to explain the position of Russia and the possibility of any change occurring. It is not believed he was empowered to make any definite proposal, but that he was searching for a solution of the problem which is dividing the two commissions—that of indemnity—there is little doubt.

M. de Witte Confers with Aids.

For three-quarters of an hour the two plenipotentiaries were closeted together, the language employed being French, as M. de Witte speaks no English. Then Minister Takahira left, and M. de Witte at once sent for Mr. Pokotiloff, minister of Russia to China; M. de Planzon of the ministry of foreign affairs in St. Petersburg, who thoroughly knows the far east; and Prof. Martens, the Russian international law authority.

With these gentlemen M. de Witte conversed for some time, and then left the hotel for a walk. On his way out he met M. Siebert, second secretary of the Russian embassy in Washington, and gave him some instructions in Russian.

M. de Witte would not repeat the conversation which occurred between himself and Minister Takahira. He merely said the Japanese plenipotentiary had called to suggest an adjournment until Tuesday, because of the difference in time between Tokio and Portsmouth. M. de Witte's interpretation of the incident was that Japan desires to submit a new proposal. M. de Witte did not say so, but it is known that the statements of Minister Takahira were cabled to St. Petersburg.

Takahira Explains Request.

Minister Takahira made the following explanation of his visit:

"I went to M. de Witte tonight to propose that the conference meet on Tuesday afternoon instead of Monday, and he consented. This action was taken because we thought that as we had been brought here to discuss terms of peace through the efforts of the president of the United States, it would be well to go slowly before a final adjournment out of courtesy to the president.

"Whether Japan will present any new proposal when we meet on Tuesday, I am not prepared to say as yet. But our reason for asking a postponement was entirely apart from the question of whether there would be any new proposal."

Baron Komura received this afternoon a dispatch from Baron Kaneko, the Japanese confidential agent in New York, who has been in constant communication with the president. This dispatch followed visits which Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce paid this morning to the Japanese envoys and M. de Witte. There is reason to believe that Mr. Peirce was seeking a postponement in order that the president might have an opportunity to act through Minister Griscom at Tokio and Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg.

Further Delay Denied.

The first suggestion was made that the conference be delayed until Wednesday, but M. de Witte has instructions from his government not to prolong the negotiations unnecessarily. The chief Russian plenipotentiary, in fact, would have preferred that the meeting should be held tomorrow and the negotiations concluded. Minister Takahira plainly was told that this was the case.

In connection with the statement that Russia would make no further concession, the interesting fact developed that the final instructions which M. de Witte received on Friday, and which directed him to propose the division of Sakhalin island but to refuse to pay money save for prisoners, etc., are textually the same as the answer made by the czar to the representatives of the presti-

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Monday fair, preceded by showers, fresh south shifting to westerly winds, Tuesday fair.
Sunrise, 5:11; sunset, 6:33. Moonrise, 2:53 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 74, min. 66, mean 70, normal for the day 71. Deficiency for 1905, 265.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., trace. Excess for 1905, 2.99 inches.
Wind, S. E., max. 10 miles an hour, at 11:30 a. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 56%, 7 p. m. 82%.

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The Tribune Want Ads Will Be Found on Pages 10, 11, 12, 13

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Postponement in meeting of peace envoys until Tuesday at request of Japan revives hope that terms may be reached, although situation is critical; new proposals possible; Roosevelt may be able to avert break. Page 1.

London Times correspondent quoted Russians envoy as saying British influence is compelling Japan toward peace and brought about petition for conference's postponement. Page 1.

Fate of peace conference hangs by a thread; Russians declare unless Japan makes important concessions war will go on. Page 4.

Japanese public opposes compromise, declaring that concession now will but lead to further complications. Page 4.

Peace envoys, attachés, correspondents at Portsmouth packing trunks in expectation of early break up. Page 4.

American delegates to Brussels congress cabled peace greeting to President Roosevelt. Page 4.

WASHINGTON.

Order abolishing ship canteen declared to have injurious influence on navy; agitation in favor of old order of things discussed by Richard Weightman. Page 6.

Statistics of teachers given out by census bureau shows cities better supplied with instructors than country. Page 6.

DOMESTIC.

Excursion train went into ditch at Logansport, Ind.; two known dead; many hurt. Page 1.

George A. Witzhoff, accused of marrying fifty women, said to be at head of syndicate of twenty-seven men who have married, deserted, and robbed 500 girls in last few years. Page 1.

Millionaire Allis of Milwaukee asked police to recover $41,000 lost in gambling in one night; proprietors refused. Page 1.

Insane man at Logansport, Ind., ran miles to avoid Bryan's eloquence. Page 1.

Husbands of joint wife in Philadelphia determined to keep spouse of eight men in jail. Page 2.

Mrs. Taggart, who takes witness stand in Wooster (O.) divorce case today, says she knows she will win. Page 2.

Yellow fever found in Natchez, Miss., and 2,000 persons ready to flee. Page 3.

LOCAL.

Board of education planning health bureau to care for welfare of school children. Page 1.

Secretary Shaw replied to criticism made by Gov. Cummins in reciprocity speech. Page 2.

Printers, at large meeting, prepared to carry on fight in book and job shops of city. Page 3.

Warrant issued in Glencoe for Sidney C. Gorham, secretary of Chicago Automobile club. Page 3.

Paul Picard talked of rules of road in automobiling; compared France and America. Page 3.

John Besch, 15 years old, told police he was kidnaped two weeks ago in Buffalo. Page 3.

Elopement figured in story of arrest of alleged smuggling gang. Page 3.

Firemen at Mexican Plantation company meeting advocated two platoon system. Page 5.

Wives of Homer E. Trainor and Andrew Cunningham assisted them in escaping from La Crosse jail. Page 5.

Catholic Knights of America discussed project for federation of all Catholic military societies. Page 5.

Plans were completed to discuss Dupont's traction report in council committee today. Page 5.

Detectives continued hunt for owners of gambling boat. Page 5.

Suggestion made that city buy coal direct from mines. Page 7.

School board accused of making unnecessary office for George J. Thompson to fill. Page 9.

NEW YORK.

Macomb (Ill.) boy hero of Fifth Avenue hotel fire scare. Page 2.

Big combing wave climbed Umbria, injuring three seamen and damaging liner. Page 2.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Haynes in Belden Avenue Baptist church thanked congregation for faith in him. Page 9.

Dr. Frank C. Bruner, in sermon, defined "dead line" in amusements. Page 14.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Despite ups and downs of peace negotiations London market has been uniformly cheerful. Page 13.

Wall street traders more interested in Sheepshead Bay than stocks. Page 13.

Outward movement of currency from Chicago smaller than usual. Page 13.

Wheat traders closely watching movement of new wheat in northwest. Page 13.

SPORTING.

Defeat of Boston gives rise to query: Can Sox win pennant? Page 8.

Athletics defeated Spaldings again and are leaders of semi-pros. Page 8.

Nine local teams entered in women's western golf tournament. Page 8.

Britt and Nelson failed to agree on referee for proposed fight; Jeffries and Siler rival choices. Page 8.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOULOGNE		Potsdam.
CHERBOURG		Bremen.
DOVER		Patricia.
HAMBURG	Moltke	
LIVERPOOL	Cedric	
LIVERPOOL	Cymric	
LIVERPOOL	Georgic	
LIVERPOOL	Virginian	
LIVERPOOL	Etruria	
LIZARD		Kroonland.
LIZARD		Minnetonka.
LONDON		Minnehaha.
MOVILLE	Numidian	Columbia.
NAPLES		Romanic.
NEW YORK	Hamburg	Lecania.
QUEENSTWN.		
SOUTHA'TON	St. Louis.	

BRITAIN URGING PEACE ON JAPAN.

English Moral Pressure, Say Russians, Responsible for Komura's Asking for Adjournment.

TO CONCEDE AS RESULT?

London Times Correspondent Believes Interests of Mikado's Ally Cut Figure in the Negotiations.

BY CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES.
[RECABLED TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 27.—We have reached the most delicate, if not the critical, moment of the conference. Yesterday's sitting, which began at 3 in the afternoon, came near being the last. There was stricter secrecy than ever; even the secretaries were excluded. The Japanese seem to have expected some new proposal.

"No," said the Russians, "we have none to offer. Half of Sakhalin and no indemnity are our last words."

M. de Witte said it with a quiet firmness which convinced the Japanese that it was no artifice of diplomacy, but an unalterable resolution. They sat silent. The Russians sat silent. M. de Witte lighted a cigaret and smoked silently. This lasted for eight minutes.

Then Baron Komura, suggesting that it was a pity that the conference should break up so abruptly, proposed an adjournment until Monday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russians agreed.

A Russian of authority with whom I talked this morning for an hour tells me that what was said by the Slavs in conference is in truth their last word.

"We do not use in diplomacy the word 'ultimatum,'" he said, "nor was it an ultimatum, because it was in the nature of an answer to the Japanese proposal. But perhaps the difference, so far as we are concerned, is not important. For us the book is closed."

Money Now the Only Issue.

Pausing briefly, he added:

"It may interest you to know that our final instructions were from his majesty to your president. They were received on Friday. Nothing has reached us since. We were told that all the points likely to be raised in the way of new discussion were covered by this answer.

"If your president has any purpose he does not disclose it. I think it is his purpose to lead negotiations to a point where the only question remaining should be one of money. That, he thought, would force both sides to some terms. But his majesty has met the president in such a way as to leave the burden of responsibility on the Japanese, not on Russia."

I asked: "Will there be any further proposals from the Russians?"

"We have no instructions to make any further proposals, no permission to make any, and no expectation that any will be made by us," he said. "The next move is with Japan. We have absolutely nothing further to say."

"Is that why Japan proposed to adjourn—because Baron Komura felt that the next move was up to him?"

No Hope in New Proposal.

"O, who can say what is inside of the Japanese head. But perhaps he saw that, as a matter of diplomacy, we had left ourselves in a good position."

"Then, do you expect a proposition from Japan on Monday?"

"Why should they have wanted to adjourn unless they had something more to say? Logically, the conference ought to have ended today. As a logician I have had my trunks packed. As a plenipotentiary I have had them unpacked, partly. If you ask me whether I think Japan will make us a new offer, I answer, 'Yes, I think they will. I think they must, for reasons I will explain in a moment.'

"But if you ask me whether I think this new proposal will make any change in the situation I will say, 'No.' There remains at issue between us only a matter of indemnity. We have yielded half of Sakhalin. It is a fair compromise, and we can yield no more. Japan has yielded for the purposes of this conference her demand to limit the Russian naval power in the east and her demand for the interned ships. That is also fair.'"

"No, Not a Kopec," Still Holds.

"Now suppose Japan comes to us with some offer concerning indemnity. If she abandons her demand for indemnity, we shall rejoice. But is it conceivable that she should abandon this point? If she does not, she can only reduce it from $600,000,000, her present figure, to some amount we are no more likely to pay. If she reduced it one-half we should still decline. In spite of your president, it is and must be with us a question not of money but of principle."

"If any such proposition be made, shall you think it necessary to refer it to the czar?"

"No. Unless it conforms to his majesty's instructions we shall reject it. I hear that the Japanese expect his majesty to change his mind. We do not. They think the president may renew his appeal. We understand the czar's answer to that appeal as decisive.

"If, as is said today, your president is dissatisfied, we regret it, but we believe the world will say Russia has shown a spirit of conciliation and has gone as far as she could go with due regard to her interests and her honor.

England at Work for Peace.

"But we think it possible a far stronger influence is at work for peace, I mean far stronger than any your president could exert, that of England. We have heard of a new treaty of alliance between England and Japan signed not many days ago.

"We have some reason to believe that while negotiations for a treaty were proceeding the English government allowed it to be understood that it strongly desired that Japan should make peace. We know English interests which center in the east are suffering. We can imagine that some of her political interests also may suffer and may be threatened.

We think she would have every right to ask Japan to reconsider in her interest. We understand that from honorable motives of delicacy, perhaps also of generosity to her ally, England has refrained from urging upon her any definite course of action. If she had desired to use pressure she flung away her best weapon when she signed a new treaty.

Moral Pressure Only, but Effective.

"I do not mean that in any case she would desire to coerce her ally or bring anything but moral pressure to bear. But at least

(Continued on page 4, column 4.)

TWO WAYS BY WHICH PEACE CAN BE RESTORED WITHOUT COSTING RUSSIA A KOPECK.

Mr. Rockefeller might rush forward and settle the indemnity

Or Mr. Carnegie could buy the public library rights of Sakhalin and thus achieve his desire to die a poor man.

27 MEN MARRY 500 GIRLS.

Syndicate in New York Formed for Wholesale Bigamy.

ROB BRIDES, THEN DESERT.

George A. Witzhoff, with 50 Wives on His List, the Leader.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—George A. Witzhoff, the bigamist, who is accused of marrying fifty young women, was at the head of a syndicate of twenty-seven men who have married 500 girls in the last few years—each bride being deserted as soon as her money and jewels were secured.

These marriages were all arranged through a "schatchen," or marriage broker. The broker participated in the plunder and was one of the gang.

A man known to the police as Harry Kaufmann assisted Witzhoff, who was the leading spirit in the syndicate, in his schemes, and the two had been making a wholesale business of marriage, robbery, and desertion for years.

How Witzhoff's Career Began.

Dr. Witzhoff was further identified today as Frederick A. Schote, a native of Neufchatel, Switzerland.

His first trouble in America, which he visited about eight years ago, was when he was caught practicing dentistry without a license by agents of the American Dental association. He then was known as Dr. Schote, and he was fined $300, which he paid and then disappeared. Since then he entered upon a campaign of marriage. His first known legal marriage was under the name of Dr. George A. Witzhoff.

His first exposure came through marrying and robbing Anna Parkhill. Mrs. Parkhill was a tall, handsome woman, divorced from her first husband, Philip Parkhill, when she met Witzhoff. She had a son, Herbert. She met Witzhoff, as he called himself, in the dental parlors in West Forty-second street, where he was employed. She was impressed with his refinement and good looks, and soon they were married, on Sept. 19, 1903.

Father Puts Up $3,000.

Under the plea that he was a dentist of experience and ability, Dr. Witzhoff got his wife's father, who lives in Sayville, L. I., to give her $3,000 with which to start a dental office at Bridgeport, Conn. Dr. Witzhoff tried to get his wife to give him the money, but she refused, and, instead, superintended the opening of the Bridgeport place herself. They went there to live, but hearing that the dental agents were after him for practicing without a license, closed up and moved the plant to where he and his wife were living at 293 South street.

It was at this residence that a friend of Mrs. Parkhill began an investigation which made it positive that Witzhoff had married Miss Etta Randall in Boston in 1903 and had lived with her in Somerville under the name of Dr. George A. Muller.

First Lie to First Victim.

Miss Randall was notified and hurried to Bridgeport. Witzhoff met her. He calmly told her he had married Mrs. Parkhill as a "matter of business," and pictured Mrs. Parkhill as a terrible woman, who would stop at nothing in vengeance if she found out she had been deserted. He declared when he returned the money he had taken from Mrs. Parkhill he would return to Boston. He so frightened Miss Randall that she left the house in fear. To his wife remaining, Dr. Witzhoff stated that his caller was a former patient. This lulled her suspicion for awhile, but finally matters culminated in the disappearance of Witzhoff with all the property of Mrs. Parkhill he could get.

Since then Witzhoff has pursued his career as a bigamist. One of his many wives tonight identified his picture as being that of a man who, under many names, had married at least twenty girls of the east side, in New York, and who was one of many men who for years had been marrying women for the purpose of robbery. The statement of the young woman was taken at length by Benjamin Franklin, the lawyer for Dora Dorff, one of Witzhoff's deserted wives.

Robbed Her of $800.

She positively identified the picture of Witzhoff as the man who married her, then deserted her, after taking about $800 of her money.

Sophie Youcher, who lives at 205 Broome street, when she saw a picture of Witzhoff said it was without doubt the photograph of her missing husband. Miss Youcher said she knew him after he assumed at different times the names of Abraham, Kreiger, Horowitz, Glucker, Schwartz, Cohen, Cahn, Goldstein, and Stein, and that under one or other of these names he had married different girls only to rob and desert them at the first opportunity.

EXCURSION TRAIN IN WRECK; MANY ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Three Coaches Demolished in Railroad Yards at Logansport, Ind., and Debris Catches Fire.

Logansport, Ind., Aug. 28, 2 a.m.—[Special.]—Passengers on an excursion train on the Panhandle railroad narrowly escaped death or injury in a wreck in the outskirts of the city at 12:40 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

The train originated at Logansport and had been to Cincinnati. As it was entering the Logansport yards on the return trip the engine struck a freight car projecting over the main track from a switch track.

The engine was wrecked and three coaches demolished. The fireman was killed and the engineer will die.

Only a few of the passengers were hurt and none seriously.

An unknown man, woman, and child were dug from the débris, but proved to be only slightly injured. A fire started in the baggage coach, but it was quickly extinguished.

The train was nearly empty, having started from this city at 7 o'clock Sunday morning with only thirty passengers, picking up six coachloads en route.

RUNS THREE MILES FROM W. J. BRYAN'S ELOQUENCE.

Lunacy Patient Taken to Hear Sage of Lincoln Plunges Into River in Effort to Get Away.

Logansport, Ind., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—J. L. Short, a patient at the Northern Indiana Hospital for the insane, was taken to hear the Chautauqua address made by W. J. Bryan today. In the midst of the address Short leaped from his seat screaming wildly, rushed through the crowd of many hundred people, ran to the edge of Biddles Island, where the meeting was held, plunged into the Wabash river, swam across, and sprinted three miles before he was overtaken.

CHILD TEARS OUT TEETH; DIES.

Sufferer from Neuralgia at Pittsburg Uses Fingers as Forceps and Fatal Hemorrhage Follows.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—While delirious from neuralgia, Iris Alvord, aged 8, wrenched at her teeth with her bare hand and tore out seven of them. The loss of blood and the shock, combined with her generally weak condition, caused her death this morning.

HEALTH BUREAU IN SCHOOL.

Trustees Considering Scheme to Guard Welfare of Pupils.

NEED IN CROWDED SECTIONS.

Cases of Illness to Be Reported and Houses to Be Inspected.

With a view to safeguarding children against the spread of disease and at the same time improving the sanitation of houses in the congested quarters of the city, the board of education is planning the establishment of a bureau of health.

Many of the trustees are heartily in favor of the plan, and if enough votes can be secured in the board the scheme will be put to practical experiment as soon as the public schools are opened for the fall term.

The plan is to have the schools visited by competent medical inspectors with a view to learning from the school children of cases of illness in their homes. As soon as information is obtained the afflicted household will be visited and every effort made to guard against the spread of the disease and also to improve the sanitary conditions. Teachers will be requested to report all cases of illness to the bureau and also the addresses of all houses which they have reason to know are not sanitary.

Benefits to Be Gained.

Through the adoption of this plan the board hopes greatly to reduce the number of cases of sickness among school children and at the same time promote the attendance. If all cases of reported illness are investigated, it is contended, also, that the possibility of truancy without detection will be reduced greatly.

The suggestion that such a plan would work great good for the schools, the pupils, and the homes from which they come was made to the school management committee by the Visiting Nurses' association.

In a letter to the committee Miss Harriet Fulmer, head of the association, requested permission to send a nurse to the Schley school, North Oakley avenue, near Potomac, as soon as the school opens for the fall term, for the purpose of securing a list of the homes in which there is illness. Miss Fulmer declared that she believed such a system in addition to reducing the amount of sickness among school children would promote the general health of the city.

Dr. De Bey to Make Investigation.

While the committee favored the general plan, doubt was expressed as to the propriety of permitting a private organization to make the experiment. Dr. Cornelia De Bey was appointed to look into the question with a view to making a recommendation to the committee.

Dr. De Bey will not report her findings for two weeks. Since the meeting of the committee the school trustees have been discussing the plan, and a majority appears to favor the establishment of the bureau.

ROOSTER CROWS; LAWSUIT.

Woman Invalid at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Resort Prosecutes Farmer Owner of Chanticleer.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Suit has been begun in Manchester, N. Y., by Mrs. Louise Ely of Washington, D. C., a patient at the Clifton Springs sanitarium, adjacent, against Wells McLouth, a farmer, to recover $200 for damages to health because of the early morning crowing of a rooster. The complaint alleges a breach of contract in that the defendant had agreed to lock up the offending chanticleer upon the receipt of $1, which, she says, she paid.

GAMBLES $41,000; WANTS IT BACK.

Millionaire Allis Asks Milwaukee Police to Recover His Losses at Roulette in One Night.

AND THE "CLUB" REFUSES.

Society Leader's Sport Costs So Dearly That the Den Faces Closing Rather than Liquidate.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—William W. Allis, society leader, president of the E. P. Allis company, and a director of the Wisconsin National bank and the Allis-Chalmers company, has asked the police department to assist him to recover $41,000, said to have been lost in the Oriental gambling house. If the police fail to secure the money it is said a civil suit will be brought against the gamblers for its recovery.

The news of Mr. Allis' loss has caused as much excitement in financial and business circles as did the Bigelow defalcation and the indictment of Charles F. Pfister.

When the loss was reported to the police Chief Janssen made a demand for its return. The gamblers politely told him to "chase himself."

Gain Too Big; Refuse Police.

It has been the policy of the police department to secure the return of losses whenever complaints are filed, so as to avoid public scandal. Heretofore the gamblers who run openly always have complied with the demands of the police. However, Mr. Allis' loss was so profitable to the owners of the Oriental that they refused point blank to return one penny.

"He's a millionaire and can afford to lose," they told the police.

Chief Janssen pleaded and then threatened. The gamblers would not recede from their position.

"If he had won we would not have hollered," they argued. Then the chief said he would close every gambling resort in the city. But this threat had no effect.

Mr. Allis, through his attroney, is said then to have offered to compromise the case for $25,000. His offer was spurned by the Oriental.

Raid Comes During Inquiry.

While the police department was handling the case, District Attorney McGovern pulled off his raid, which caused all the gambling houses to suspend business. McGovern at that time knew nothing of the loss sustained by Mr. Allis, but since then it has been brought to his notice.

According to the police it took Mr. Allis only one evening to lose the $41,000. Preceding the visit to the Oriental more than $2,000 was dispersed in an East Water street saloon. Then some one suggested a visit to the tiger's lair. Allis and two men named Frank Dore and Charlie Southerland made up the tiger bucking party. They tackled roulette and all three lost, Allis, however, easily earning premier honors. When his money gave out he wrote checks.

Despite his bad luck Allis was not stingy. He scattered ivory checks among other frequenters of the place as liberally as the house "opened wine," and the cork puller was "going some" for several hours.

Big Losses Do Not Curb Him.

This expensive evening did not curb Mr. Allis' jovial spirits, and it was nearly a week later when his relatives flagged him and put and end to the pleasant time that was being had. Incidentally Mr. Allis' brothers notified the banks where he had money deposited to stop payment on all his checks. It is claimed that checks to the amount of $10,000 were refused by the banks after this order was issued.

At the Oriental saloon, run in connection with the gambling rooms, it was admitted tonight that the losses sustained by Allis were large. The proprietors of the resort were not there. An employe said Allis had dropped a "big roll." I don't mix up in the gambling department," he said. "I have heard the boys talk, and they all say that the house made a big haul during the week Mr. Allis was celebrating. That's all I know."

Rose Whitney, one of the women who was in the Oriental when Mr. Allis lost his money, said tonight that he told her that he had lost a "big pile of money," but did not name the amount.

All Discreetly Silent.

Mr. Allis was not in Milwaukee today and at his summer home at Lake Nashotah he could not be reached by telephone. George P. Miller, his attorney, was also out of the city.

A member of the firm of attorneys of which Mr. Miller is the head said that the Allis case is being handled personally by Mr. Miller.

"I know nothing of the case," he said. "So much caution has been exercised that it has not been discussed outside Mr. Miller's office. All I know I learned from outsiders."

"I do not care to talk about the Allis case," said District Attorney McGovern tonight. "In fact, I know little about it. I have been informed that the police department is conducting an investigation."

Chief Janssen was reticent when seen at his home. "I can say nothing about it," he said. "The Allis family would not like it. Anyway, the investigation has not progressed far enough.

"I will neither deny nor affirm anything regarding this matter. I will not say whether or not I have demanded that the owners of the Oriental return the money lost in this resort. I will not admit nor deny that Mr. Allis lost money in a gambling house."

MAN CRASHES THROUGH CEILING

Athlete Performing on Steep Embankment Loses Balance and Interrupts Family's Dinner.

Monessen, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Frank Waugaman and his family were at dinner today when John Loposko crashed through the ceiling, alighting upon the table, smashing dishes and scattering the best meal of the week.

Above Waugaman's house is a fifty foot embankment. A number of foreigners had been performing antics on the edge of the precipice, when Loposko lost his balance, falling upon and through the roof of the Waugaman's house.

Loposko was cut about the head and face, his nose was broken, and his jaw fractured. He is not expected to live. The Waugamar family went out for dinner.

ILLINOIS YOUTH FIRE SCARE HERO

Tears Away Burning Awning Over Balcony of Fifth Avenue, New York, Hotel.

BIG WAVE SWEEPS LINER

Steamship Umbria Has Thrilling Experience Two Days Out from Liverpool.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York, Aug. 27.

Illinois Boy Hero of Hotel Fire Scare.

Patrons of the Fifth Avenue hotel had a fire scare tonight in which the excitement was out of proportion to the danger. The flames from a burning awning lighted up Broadway in front of the hotel and the illumination brought the guests out of their rooms to investigate and caused a crowd of about 3,000 to collect in the street.

Eight year old George Mapes of Macomb, Ill., a guest, believing there was need of action, rushed downstairs and informed the clerk the hotel was on fire. Immediately on giving the alarm he dashed uptsairs, followed by a porter. The latter had to hustle to keep up with the youngster, who boldly raised a window on the third floor and climbed out into the balcony over which the awning was burning fiercely.

Spectators in the street saw the boy tear away the burning awning, assisted by the porter. He next dashed a pail of water over the embers and quickly had the fire out.

A few minutes after the boy had given the alarm a motorman of a Broadway car rushed into the lobby and shouted "fire." About the same time a spectator sent in an alarm from the firebox, and this brought four engines.

Comber Climbs Ship; Injures Seaman; May Die.

When the Cunarder Umbria, from Liverpool, docked today the officers reported that on the second day a giant sea had curled over the liner forward, striking three seamen, probably fatally injuring one of them, and doing more or less damage to the starboard side of the ship. At the time more than half the passengers were on deck.

Robert Slade, the seaman most dangerously injured, was on the forward hatch. The wave struck the liner squarely on the forward quarter, and Slade was unable to get away quick enough. He received the full force of the comber.

Slade was swept across the deck and rendered unconscious, and when the Umbria reached port Slade was still unconscious. He had no broken bones, but seemed to be paralyzed. He was sent to St. Vincent's hospital.

One of the passengers on deck when the comber came aboard was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, former chancellor of the exchequer, chief secretary for Ireland, and colonial secretary. He is on the way to the far east. He was not injured.

Prayers and Song Drive Police from Station.

Angered by their arrest four Orthodox Jews from the east side turned the Mount Vernon police station into a synagogue today and annoyed the members of the department to such an extent that tonight men who were asleep in the dormitories were compelled to go home to rest. The Jewish prayers and hymns so unnerved Chief Foley that he took a carriage ride to get away from the noise. It was not until the prisoners fell asleep tonight that the turmoil subsided.

The Jews were plastering a house when arrested, charged with a violation of the Sunday law. They tried to bribe the policeman by offering a dollar for their freedom.

When the prisoners learned they would have to remain in jail until tomorrow they immediately started to annoy the department with their prayers and singing, and all efforts to stop them were in vain.

Stops Steam Shovels on Canal Work for Present.

Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, was a dinner guest of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay tonight. He discussed the canal work. "I have laid off all steam shovels," said Mr. Shonts, "until the railroad tracks have been put into condition for their use. I found at least six steam shovels, out of which the operators were not getting 25 per cent of efficiency.

"We shall have no difficulty in getting all the labor we may want. The superintendent of that branch has worked 75,000 men on a single contract, and he says he could get 100,000 blacks if so many were needed. The principal idea is to provide quarters for the employés, to establish good sanitary conditions, and to arrange for the prompt payment of the men. Once these preliminaries are arranged, we will begin to make the dirt fly."

Boy Sleeps Four Months; Puzzle to Physicians.

Medical scientists have had their attention directed to Charles Canepi, 8 years old, in Yonkers, who has been in an unbroken, trancelike sleep for more than four months. On April 6, while whirling around a lamppost, he became dizzy and fell. He struck on the back of his head. Two days later he complained of pains in the head and within a few minutes lapsed into a state of unconsciousness, from which he has not awakened. Liquids poured into his stomach have sustained life.

Of 1,000 Ministers 700 Are on Vacation.

It would appear from a canvass of 1,000 churches of New York City that the spiritual needs of the 1,000 congregations are not so pressing in summer as during other seasons of the year. Of these 1,000 avowed enemies of Satan 700 are on vacation, leaving the care of their flocks to subordinates or closing up their churches. Fifty-three churches are closed tight, and will not open until the ministers of them return. There are 424 churches in which the services that conduce to spiritual growth are cut in twain and only one is given each Sunday, the congregations choosing to worry along on half spiritual rations during the summer months.

Ailment Puzzles: Feather Is Found in Neck Glands.

A strange ailment, for which a physician could find no cause nor remedy for Herbert Sutherland of Cabin Hill, N. Y., nearly cost the man his life, when, as a last resort, an operation was performed. The cause was a hen feather, which had been traveling around through the glands of the neck. The feather was an inch long and recently had entered the glands through the mouth. Abscesses formed, which weakened the patient. The operation disclosed the feather deep in the flesh.

Body in River Identified as That of Chicagoan.

The body found in the North river last Thursday was identified today by Edgar Nash Johnson of La Grange, Ill., as that of his brother, Herbert L. Johnson of Chicago. Johnson said that his brother left Chicago two weeks ago plentifully supplied with money. Herbert L. Johnson formerly was an electrical engineer employed in Newton Upper Falls, Mass., and boarded in Boston.

Two Murders in Indiana.

Brasil, Ind., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—William Dickens fatally wounded Frank Lawson this morning in a quarrel over a girl named Dora Graveley. At almost the same hour a tramp shot Steven Konio, who he thought had misdirected him as to his road to Perth. The vagrant fired and Konio returned the fire, dying in the arms of his sweetheart.

Bigamist with Sixty-One Wives.

DR. GEORGE A. WITZHOFF

So far sixty-one women, residing in many parts of the United States, have written to the lawyers prosecuting George A. Witzhoff in New York, claiming to be victims of this king of bigamists, who married women after brief courtships and robbed and deserted them as soon as he could.

BECOMES A HOLDUP MAN AFTER SPENDING $200,000.

William Ely, Arrested on Charge of Robbing Jewelry Store, Makes Startling Confession to the Police.

William Ely, held at the East Chicago avenue police station for the Johannson jewelry store holdup, has squandered $200,000 within three years, according to the confession he made last evening to Inspector Shippy. This money, he said, was left him at the death of his father, who lived at Morrison.

Most of his fortune went in betting on horse races, Ely said. He further hinted that being unable to obtain employment he had been forced to become a holdup man.

"I always have lived in luxury," said he. "Neither my wife nor I ever was in want until recently, and then I decided to get money if I had to go out and steal it. The raid on Johannson's jewelry store first was planned by me, and I was determined to do the job myself. However, I had no trouble in persuading two friends to go in the deal with me."

Suspected of being the accomplices of Ely, Joseph Gilhooley and Charles E. Johnson were taken in custody during the day. The prisoners were identified by Charles Jackson, a janitor of the building where Ely lived. They escaped being recognized by F. E. Lindahl, clerk in Johannson's store at 266 Wells street. Gilhooley and Johnson denied their guilt.

During Inspector Shippy's questioning of Ely, the latter said he was a cousin of Miss Florence Ely, the Evanston woman who disappeared with her nephew, Frank Rogers, four years ago. This was denied by Mrs. C. W. Ely, sister-in-law of Miss Ely.

NO RACE SUICIDE IN BOSTON, SAYS STATE CENSUS CHIEF.

Head of Bureau Believes Statistics Will Show Average of Birth Every Three Years.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Chief Charles F. Pidgin of the state bureau, in charge of the census now being taken, is making a special inquiry to determine the truth of the theory so prevalent that there is such a thing as race suicide. There will be a special enumeration of all married women in the state to learn the exact birth rate.

The questions will relate to age at marriage, number of children born, date of birth of first child, number of children of mother's and grandmother's family. It is believed these statistics when compiled will show that the birth rate is about one child in each family every three years.

Chief Pidgin says if this is so, then race suicide is a myth. He declares the number of unmarried women in the state has a great influence in the apparent support of the race suicide theory, but that really this proves nothing, if the result of the inquiry among the married women shows what it is expected to.

The question of the occupation of women also is being inquired into to see if this has any influence on the birth rate. It is believed this is the first systematic inquiry in any state in reference to race suicide.

TWENTIETH CENTURY DERAILED

Trucks of Rear Sleeper Leave Tracks and Car Bumps Into Telegraph Pole—No Damage Done.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The front trucks of a rear coach of the Twentieth Century limited were derailed just west of this station this morning and the train pulled into the shed minus one of its sleepers. The side of the car bumped into a telegraph pole and was severed from its forerunner. The passengers were shaken up, but none was injured.

NOME OUTPUT IS $10,000,000.

United States Assayer Wing Estimates Gold Yield of Alaskan Coast District for 1905.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 27.—United States Assayer Fred Wing estimates the gold output of Nome for the season of 1905 was $10,000,000. This amount will be the record for Nome and will exceed the output of last year by $3,000,000.

OBITUARY.

JOHN BRODERICK, Chicago, lieutenant at detective headquarters for two years, and a pioneer resident of Chicago, died last night at the residence of his sister, Mrs. D. O'Callaghan, 270 Jackson boulevard, after a long illness. He was born in 1852 at Sebor and Clinton streets. Lieut Broderick was detailed on the Gerald Lapiner kidnaping case in 1898, and, after running down many clews, found the missing boy in Painesville, O. He was connected with the police during nearly twenty years, and at one time traveled with John M. Collins, now chief of police.

W. L. SHAW, a former telegraph operator of Chicago, who was killed by lightning on Thursday last while attending a ball game at Farmington, Conn., where he, in company with his wife, was spending his vacation, was buried yesterday from his late home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment was in Evergreen cemetery. A large delegation of telegraphers was present.

JOINT WIFE CAUSES PAIN.

EIGHT "HUBBIES" TRY TO KEEP HER IN JAIL.

"We Want to Stop Her Fatal Fascinations on Any More Men," Says Husband Smith, No. 3, Who, with Heppler, No. 8, Are Rounding Up Others —"Not Mad, Only Pained," Sadly Declare Philadelphia Members of "Syndicate."

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—When Marion Rapp, who has made a record by marrying eight men in three years, started her matrimonial career it is doubtful if she foresaw the time when her husband syndicate would strive to keep her in jail. Marion—who is now Mrs. Neithercott-Quinn-Smith-Cox-Mitchell-Pierson-Maloney-Heppler—is in Moyamensing prison in default of bail on the charge of bigamy preferred by Husbands Smith and Heppler.

Husbands Heppler and Smith, not content with what they have brought against the woman, are hard at work rounding up other husbands. Their intention is to form a close corporation, whose sole object is to keep their syndicate wife in prison and punish her for tampering with their affections.

Smith Plays Sherlock Holmes.

It was Husband Smith, third on the list, who traced the joint wife's marriage down to Heppler, who is the last. Detectives employed by the two have found four of her choices and are searching for the other two. Not in anger, but more in sorrow, did Husbands Heppler and Smith talk of the syndicate tonight.

"Not more than an average of four months each did Marion live with each of us," mourned Husband Smith. "Now I ask you, could any man get acquainted with his wife in that time? And none of the engagements was long enough for us really to know each other. Now, it ain't that we are mad at Marion, for Smith and me thought of Marion's husbands, and maybe they thought of us. We want to stop her from working her fatal fascination on any more men who want homes and tender, loving hearts."

"Marion never told me she was going to leave me," mourned Heppler. "We met at Washington park, found a clergyman, and were married that night. 'First love is best love,' said Marion to me, and here I was her eighth. But I feel like Smith. I ain't mad, only pained."

"We will get all those other husbands," interjected Smith. "And we will all appear together and prosecute. It might seem to you as though we would all hate each other, but we don't. I don't hate Heppler. I only feel sorry for him. Does Heppler hate me? Not much. He mourns for my sorrow. That's the way it will be when we all get together.

Met in Court; Wed in a Month.

"I met her in court. We liked each other and one month later we married. We lived together a few months and then I found out about Neithercott, and that they hadn't been divorced. I went to Neithercott and showed him Marion's picture. I said to him, 'That's my wife's picture; is it your wife's?' Said he, 'It is.' Then I broke up housekeeping.

"Next I found William Cox, who married her in New York. Said I to Cox, 'Is that your wife?' He said, 'Where is she?' 'She's my wife,' said I.

"Then I found Walter Mitchell. She had married him under the name of Marion Rapp. After him, I found Frank Pierson, who is a barber. Then I found her masquerading with an Italian named Julion Maloney.

"At last I found Heppler. Now, we're all going to get together, ain't we, Heppler, and see that she can't use her fatal fascination any more."

"We are," said Heppler, with conviction.

FORMER CHICAGOAN IS HELD.

Edwin Murdock Confesses to False Warrant Issue for $2,000 in Cincinnati Railway Office.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Edwin Murdock, formerly of Chicago, a clerk in the auditing department of the Père Marquette railway, was arrested here today, charged with manipulating vouchers for false warrants on the treasury of the company for more than $2,000. Murdock confessed to issuing a false warrant to the George E. Fairbanks Coal company of Chicago. Murdock got only $400, and offers to restore all he has left.

TRAMP WRITES TO MOTHER: DIES

Young Man Killed While Stealing a Ride—Letter Signed "George" Identifies Him.

Merrill, Ia., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A letter addressed to Mrs. J. W. Seefurth, 1618 Orrington avenue, Evansten, Ill., signed "George," identifie dthe man killed while attempting to steal a ride on a Great Northern train, as her son.

A Wonderful Tonic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that dragged out feeling during spring and summer.

SECRETARY SHAW AFTER CUMMINS.

Says He Was Misquoted in the Reciprocity Speech of Iowa's Governor.

REPLIES IN OPEN LETTER.

Requests to Be Shown How He "Violated the Proprieties of Debate."

Gov. Cummins of Iowa and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, formerly governor of Iowa, are passing the later dog days in an animated dispute over the things which they have said and the things they have left unsaid concerning the principle of tariff reciprocity. In a letter made public yesterday through the Associated Press Shaw complains that Cummins misquoted him, and he politely but firmly requests an explanation.

Out in Iowa, the home of the Iowa idea, the topic of reciprocity as a political issue is a fighting matter. In Iowa a stranger can stir up as much bad feeling over the reciprocity question as a northerner invariably does in the south on the negro question. Secretary Shaw was out in Iowa last week and while there he had his attention called to what Gov. Cummins said about him at the late reciprocity convention in Chicago.

Cause of the Dispute.

This is what Gov. Cummins said:

"The secretary of the treasury in a speech recently delivered in Des Meines is reported as saying that the explanation of the refusal of the senate to consider the French treaty is that it gives everything to France and nothing to the United States. I must do him the justice to believe that he never read the treaty, for otherwise he has committed a grave offense against the proprieties of debate."

Reply of Secretary Shaw.

Secretary Shaw says in his public reply to Cummins that he said no such thing. What he did say was:

"I was an enthusiast among those who favored the reciprocity treaties. Among these treaties was one with France. The French contract gave her an advantage in entering the American market over every other country on seventy articles, in consideration of which she agreed to apply her minimum tariff to our exports to France, except as to twenty articles, including horses, butter, eggs, cheese, leather goods, machines, machine tools, dynamos, etc. That is, if we would treat France better than we did any other country, France would treat us about as well as she did any other nation."

Informal Talk at Luncheon.

Continuing, the secretary says:

"Whether I read the treaty before making the statement is relatively of little importance, but if the treaty as negotiated did not give France a reduction from our regular tariff rates on substantially seventy articles (to be exact sixty-nine articles, counting every variety of silk manufacture as one article), then it may be conceded that I had not read it, and if it did not exempt twenty American articles from the provisions of the French minimum rate of duty then it may be conceded that I violated the proprieties of debate, though an informal talk at a luncheon is several removes from a debate."

Requests Proof of Statement.

The secretary then concludes with this gentle remonstrance:

"You, my dear governor, and I have had some experience in the trial of cases, and we have seldom lost through the misrepresentation of our opponents. Attorneys usually, and lawyers always, exercise great care lest they incorrectly state the position of their professional adversaries. Certainly friends and adherents of the same political party will be more careful still.

"Knowing, therefore, that you would not violate the proprieties of debate by quoting me without authority as having made a specific statement, I write to inquire where you saw the report of my speech as given in your Chicago address. I have not seen it and I wish to correct the record as soon as possible. Please advise."

PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN, $19.00.

Via the Wabash.

The Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago as indicated Sept. 15, 16, and 17, via Niagara Falls; good to return till Sept. 25, with extension privilege. Write for time cards and full details. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

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Ask for "Hints on Travel."

AMUSEMENTS.

RACES.

WASHINGTON PARK.

INTER-CITY MEETING,

LEAGUE OF AMATEUR DRIVING CLUBS.

AUG. 31 - - SEPT. 1.

The program includes the contest for the Cleveland Challenge Gold Cup, and sixteen other events in which champion harness horses, including Lou Dillon 1:58½, Major Delmar 1:59¾, and others from all parts of the country will compete.

ADMISSION with Grand Stand Coupon, ONE DOLLAR

Illinois Central Suburban Trains direct to the Park

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The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.

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BROADHURST and CURRIE Present

NAT. M. WILLS

In the Big Operatic Farce,

"THE DUKE OF DULUTH"

EVERY NIGHT. MATS. WED. AND SAT.

NEXT SUNDAY—FOUR WEEKS ONLY

HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY, SEPT. 4

WM. A. BRADY AND JOS. R. GRISMER'S Big Scenic Production

AS YE SOW

By REV. JOHN SNYDER.

SEATS READY THURSDAY.

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The Largest, the Safest, the Most Beautiful Amusement Resort in America.

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Most popular band in Chicago. Four concerts every day at 2:30, 4, 8:15 and 9:45 o'clock.

GREAT FREE FEATURES EVERY DAY

WHITE CITY COLLEGE INN

Table d'Hote Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m., $1.00.

LAST SIX NIGHTS

MRS. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM AT POWERS' THEATRE.

"The Merry Message of Mirth."

Farewell Mats. Wed. and Sat. Prices 25c to $1.00.

BEGINNING SUNDAY, SEPT. 3D | SEAT SALE THURSDAY at 9 a. m.

F. C. Whitney Presents ALICE FISCHER.

THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS.

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EXTRA MAT. TODAY

HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers

GEORGE ADE'S Big American Comedy Hit,

THE COLLEGE WIDOW

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

BARGAIN MAT. TODAY—25, 35, 50c

LAND OF NOD

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS AFTERNOON OF

ANNA LAUGHLIN

RECENTLY WITH WIZARD OF OZ.

NIGHTLY DEFIANCE PRICES—25, 50, 75c, $1.00

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Popular Classic Concerts

Every Afternoon at 3. Every Evening at 8:15.

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KNABEN KAPELLE

ADMISSION, 25c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c.

Chicago patrons can secure round trip tickets, including reserve seats to concert pavilion, for $1.00 at the Chicago & Northwestern Wells-st. Depot.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Spooks Minstrels. Mr. & Mrs. Perkins Fisher. Joe Flynn. Teggie & Daniels. Nettie Fields. Chas. Gloss & Son. Juggling Delmo. Bidwell & Clark. Zazelle & Vernon. Macey & Hall. Dixon & Holmes. Les Algonas. Delmore & Darrell. Andy Rice. Lexington Sisters. The Kinodrome.

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EXCURSIONS.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR, 50c each way. Only line furnishing Music and Dancing free. Every day at 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, except Sat. and Sun. Sat. 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m. Sun., 10 a. m. Every night 11:30.

Grand Rapids, Holland and Saugatuck Every morning at 9 o'clock, except Sat. 8 a. m. $1.35 Grand Rapids, $1 Holland, $1.50 Saugatuck. Every night at 8 o'clock. $2 Grand Rapids, $1.50 Holland.

Only Direct Line to Lake Superior. Every Tuesday and Saturday at 11 a. m. See Classified Ad. in this paper.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE,

Dock Foot Wabash-av. Phone Central 2162.

BISMARCK GARDEN

CREATORE AND HIS BAND

EVERY NIGHT—MATS. SAT AND SUN.

SOUTH SIDE BALL PARK,

39th-st. and Wentworth-av.

BASEBALL TODAY.

WHITE SOX vs. WASHINGTON

GAME CALLED AT 3:30 P. M.

NEW ALHAMBRA. Mats. Sun. Tues. Thur. Sat.

10 15 30 30 50

Klimt & Gazzolo's BIG HEARTED JIM Geo. Klimt as Sheriff.

Next—"Queen of the White Slaves."

WHERE TO EAT.

AFTER THE PLAY

The States Restaurant

IS THE PLACE

Auto Entrance, 32 E. Adams-st.

Souvenir Bills of Fare

SPECIAL SELECTIONS BY TOMASSO'S ORCHESTRA

S. E. Cor. State and Adams-sts.

92 WASHINGTON STREET.

Noon Luncheon 11:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Madam Galli

WILL OPEN HER NEW RESTAURANT THURSDAY, AUG. 31ST, COR. 35TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV. PHONE, DOUGLAS 700.

GUNTHER'S 212 STATE STREET ...FINE LUNCHEONS

DELICIOUS REFRESHMENTS. FOUR O'CLOCK TEAS. AND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

FALL STYLES READY.

THEY TALK FOR THEMSELVES, yet we cannot say too much in their praise. They have everything about them that the exclusive tailor can put in his, and more for you—a great saving in price.

For a few days we are offering the balance of our Spring and Summer Suits from regular $20, $25, $30 lines for $15.00

These Suits are particularly fine and agreeable weight for the next two months wear.

Special—$15.00—Black Suits, in single and double breasted styles, that will soon have to be advanced to $20.00.

Late vacationers will find bargains in Outing Suits, $15.00 to $20.00 kinds, for $10.00

Make your suit new with a fresh pair of Trousers—$7.00, $6.00 and $5.00 kinds, for $3.50

Young Men's College and School Suits from fashionable all-wool tweeds and cheviots, sizes 32 to 36, for... $10.00

Great Money-Saving Shirt Sale

Cluett and Monarch $1.00 and $2.00 shirts for 75c

Fall Hats---The Longley's Are Ready.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131-133 Clark Street. C. M. BABBITT, Prop. 117 Madison Street.

RETAIL HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ILLINOIS TO-NIGHT

BARGAIN MATINEE TOMORROW

DIGBY BELL IN THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP

THE GIBSON PLAY

Augustus Thomas' Greatest Success

THE BEST COMEDY IN YEARS

Regular Prices, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c

COLUMBUS MY WIFE'S FAMILY.

Every Night, 15, 25, 50c; Mats. Sun., Wed., Sat., 15, 25c

Next—Funny Mr. Dooley. Special Labor Day Mat.

ACADEMY EVERY NIGHT. Mats. Sun., Wed., Sat., 25c

CHILD SLAVES OF NEW YORK.

Next—FOR HIS BROTHER'S CRIME.

BUSH TEMPLE Mats. Wed. Sat. Thur. Sun.

OPENING OF FOURTH SEASON.

Players' Stock Co. in THE CLIMBERS.

Same Management. Same Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAYMARKET

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

17—Perkins Zouaves—17.
Mr. & Mrs. Esmonde.
Trona the Great.
Clayton, Jenkins & Jasper.
Clarence Sisters.
Billy Plummer.
Burton & Burton.
The Kinodrome.
LeRoy & Clayton.
4—Musical Avolos—4.
Carver & Pollard.
Ethel Robinson.
Brown & Brown.
Harris & De Loss.
Kate Kearney.
3—Jolly Rammers—3.

Prices, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50c; Mats, 10, 15, 25c

CASINO GARDEN

Wabash-av. and Peck-court.

MISS CLARA HESS Will Sing Tonight with BROOKE AND HIS GREAT BAND

GARRICK TONIGHT

"MOTHER, PIN A ROSE ON ME."

THE GEEZER OF GECK

Best Musical Pastime in Town.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLISEUM GARDEN

ALWAYS COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.

LAST EIGHT DAYS

ELLERY BAND FERULLO Director.

"CARMEN" TONIGHT

Admission 25 Cents. No Higher.

Catering by Edelweiss Garden Management.

LA SALLE MATINEE TOMORROW.

THINK IT OVER!

THEN GO AND SEE THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN.

THE YANKEE REGENT

NORTHERN GREAT EVERY NIGHT, 25c, 50c, 75c MATS SUN WED SAT

REG. ADE'S PEGGY FROM PARIS

Next Week—David Higgins in His Last Dollar.

PRINTERS PLUNGE INTO BIG STRIKE.

Typographical Union Members at Large Meeting Prepare to Push Fight.

BELIEVE THEY WILL WIN.

Cheerfully Vote Ten Per Cent Assessment—Will Not Wait for Notices.

The printers yesterday entered in earnest into the open shop fight with their employers. One of the largest meetings in the history of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 was held at Brand's hall, 166 North Clark street.

The feeling was in the air that the long gathering storm had broken. The men, eager for the fight, were anxious to keep in touch with the plans to carry on the war. More than 1,500 men were in attendance, nearly half the membership of the local.

The 250 men who walked out of five typothetæ shops on Saturday, when nonunion men were put to work in their offices, officially were declared on strike. Three other important moves also were made.

As an indication of its financial strength the union raised the strike assessment from 5 per cent of the wages of the individual members to 10 per cent. The returns from this, the officers assert, will keep 900 men in the street without touching the defense fund which has been accumulating in expectation of the present fight.

A motion was also carried unanimously that the union will not wait for the employers to put nonunion men in the shops before striking. Upon determining definitely that the individual firms intend to fight the eight hour rule and run open shops strikes will be declared. In the light of Saturday's developments the officials of the union expect that at least 150 more men will be called on strike today.

Action May Extend Strike.

Action which ultimately may be effective in a dozen cities of the middle west was taken. It was decided in the meeting to request the national executive board of the union in turn to ask the locals in the cities which belong to the United Typothetæ to strike as soon as an indication of fight is shown by the employers.

This may precipitate strikes in Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Omaha, and Kansas City. James M. Lynch, international president, is expected in Chicago in a day or two.

"Because the Employers' association shipped the teamsters' union, and many other strikes have been lost to labor during the year, the Chicago Typothetæ has got an idea that we will go under easy," was the sentiment of one man addressing a crowd of union men on the street outside the hall. "They might as well go out of business as to try to run a shop without union men," said another. "Where are they going to get their men?"

The trouble with these firms which have made the initiative in this fight is that they were successful against the Franklin union press feeders and the bookbinders," said another orator. "We are in a stronger class than these unions."

New Assessment Readily Voted.

In such mood the motion to raise the assessment went through with a rush. It is stated that 10 per cent assessment means $30 a week to the union treasury.

The method of carrying out the decision to close the lanes with the employers was determined in detail. President E. R. Wright and General Organizer John C. Harding will start out this morning and visit as many of the firms as they can. This question will be put to each employer:

"Are you going to fight us? Are you going to fight this eight hour movement and try to maintain an open shop?"

Harding and Wright expect that each member of the typothetæ will declare for war. Upon this the men will be called out without waiting for nonunion men to be put to work. Wherever nonunion men are put to work this morning the men will be called out promptly.

Conditions in Other Cities.

As to the spread of the strike to other cities, this has been expected by the typothetæ officers as well as the union men. In some cities, such as Kansas City and St. Louis, there are no contracts, and trouble has been looked for daily. In St. Paul the contracts run out Oct. 1, and in all the others sometime before the first of the year.

The action of the Toronto convention of the printers in upholding the Detroit strike is taken to forecast that the executive board will put the question of striking up to the locals of the various cities where the typothetæ is strong.

"The strike will not spread outside the typothetæ unless the men at the head of this organization succeed in lining some of the other employers up against us," President Wright said. "I do not think they will succeed in doing so. We are fighting the organization, which has taken the initiative in forcing us out in the hope of forestalling the eight hour rule, that is all.

"I will guarantee to every business man in Chicago that no inconvenience will result in this strike. Of course, this is the beginning of the rush season, but there are plenty of union shops, and big ones, outside the typothetæ. They will be able to handle the business.

"I also want to guarantee to all printing shops in the city that after Jan. 1 they will be put on the same basis as to wages and hours. The union will not give anyone the advantage."

Setback for Teamsters' Secession.

The "secession movement" among the local teamsters' unions was "nipped in the bud" by the opportune appearance of President Shea in the city. He appeared in the meeting of the truck drivers' union at 264 Madison street. He said he was in town on business and just "dropped in."

But he took occasion to explain his position in the Philadelphia convention and to answer the raps of several delegates who made their reports to the meeting. Dan Furman, at one time Shea's strongest opponent, criticised the national president severely in his report. The truck drivers took no action against Shea.

The van teamsters, however, in a meeting at 104 Randolph street, voted unanimously not to concur in the action of the convention in indorsing Shea and his handling of the Chicago strike.

MITCHELL STATES NEW STAND.

Miners Will Demand Eight Hour Day and Recognition of Union When Present Contract Expires.

Tamaqua, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—John Mitchell, in outlining the stand the United Mine Workers will take when the present wage scale expires in April, said the organization will insist on an eight hour day and recognition of the union.

Operators Will Meet Here.

A general meeting of bituminous coal operators will be held in Chicago Nov. 26 to discuss what attitude the employers of the miners shall take in respect to the next interstate wage conference, it was announced yesterday. It also was reported that a wage agreement has been reached between the miners and operators of district No. 19, including Tennessee and Kentucky. This becomes effective next month at the same rate of pay as last year.

TROOPS SENT TO STRUCK MINES

Several Companies of Militia to Preserve Order at Tracy City, Tenn., Where Trouble Is Feared.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Seven companies of the Third regiment militia left their camp at Harriman today for Tracy City, where striking union miners are threatening trouble.

Children Will Act to Aid a Charity.

DOROTHY DAYTON FESSENDEN

EMMA SMOOT

Children as well as grown persons are going to have much to do in the vaudeville entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Gad's Hill settlement in Highland Park tomorrow night. They will appear in tableaux, dance as living dolls, and masquerade as childish figures from history and story. Dorothy Dayton Fessenden will be one of the French dolls.

TAKES WIFE OF BROTHER.

ELOPEMENT FIGURES IN A STORY OF SMUGGLING.

Diamonds and Smelted Gold Are Said by the Federal Authorities to Have Been Brought Into the Country Without the Payment of Duty—Existence of a Gang Is Alleged to Have Been Disclosed by Arrests—Woman in the Case.

An elopement figures in the story of the smuggling of diamonds into the United States, as it is unfolded to the government officials.

In the arrest Saturday evening of a woman giving the name of Lena Schiller and later Tina Wernor, the federal authorities believe the first step has been taken toward discovering the inside workings of an organized gang of diamond smugglers working in Chicago.

Henry Hoffman, the supposed leader of the organization, was arrested a week ago by the West Chicago avenue police, and is held at the county jail. Following his capture 268 diamonds were recovered by Special Agent John Scanlan of the subtreasury. It was believed Hoffman had many confederates, but the man stoutly refused to say anything except that he smuggled the gems from England through Boston and was selling them in Chicago.

West Side Jeweler Is Involved.

L. J. Bohl, a west side jeweler, also was arrested with Hoffman, charged with aiding the man to dispose of the jewels. He since has been released on bonds, and it is declared has aided Scanlan and Deputy Marshal A. A. Bach in the case.

Scanlan and Deputy Bach, it is declared, learned last Saturday that Hoffman was compelled to leave Belgium because of domestic troubles. It is declared he eloped with the wife of his brother, after arranging for smuggling diamonds to be sold in the United States. After arriving in Chicago they moved frequently to avoid being detected. Before Hoffman's arrest they took apartments in the Park Gate building at Sixty-third street and Jackson Park avenue. Bach and Scanlan went there yesterday, but found the woman had moved away.

Woman Finally Is Arrested.

The search was pushed, and late in the afternoon the woman was arrested at 200 Erie street and taken before United States Commissioner Foote. When the authorities entered her room the woman attempted to conceal something which later was found to be a lump of smelted gold.

The woman's trunk was found in the room, but it was locked. This will be searched today by Deputy Bach. It is believed to contain many articles of jewelry and silverware smuggled into the United States.

Bach learned last Saturday that a plot had been partly put in operation to free Hoffman. It had been arranged that the man was to confess and then act as a guide for Bach in recovering smuggled diamonds. As soon as the opportunity arose, Hoffman was to be given red pepper by his woman accomplice to throw into the eyes of Bach.

CHICAGO MAN IS SELECTED FOR THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

W. G. Bierd Chosen to Succeed H. G. Prescott as Superintendent of the Line on the Isthmus.

W. G. Bierd of Chicago has been appointed superintendent of the Panama railroad, to succeed H. G. Prescott. He now is the superintendent of the Chicago terminal division of the Rock Island system. He is a comparatively young man and relinquishes a higher salaried position to accept the new appointment, which carries a salary of $6,000 a year. Mr. Prescott, the retiring superintendent of the Panama railroad, will remain with that company in an important position. Mr. Bierd lives at 6565 Yale avenue.

FRENCH AUTOIST VEXED BY LIMIT.

M. Paul Picard Suggests Way of Reducing Number of Motor Car Accidents.

SAYS FINES ARE USELESS.

Would Imprison Every Careless Chauffeur and Also Careless Pedestrians.

How to prevent motor car accidents in Chicago without enforcing a speed limit or building "offensive suburban bumps" was the subject yesterday of some suggestions from Paul Picard, who has toured England and the continent and is familiar with automobile regulations all over Europe.

M. Picard, though a resident of Chicago for several years, remains a Parisian at heart, and has all a French automobilist's dislike for speed regulations. He cannot comprehend them and regards them as useless. He is particularly incensed over the "bumps." They make him go "into the air," actually and figuratively.

Though arrested innumerable times for driving his motor car faster than the law allows, M. Picard called attention to the absence of any speed limitation in France, where automobiling is more of a recognized institution than in America, and added, almost pathetically:

"And I myself have been arrested many time for speeding—yes, when I never once have injured a person or even killed a dog. Only once in five years have I killed as much as a chicken, and many times I have risked my life so I would not kill a dog."

Suggestions of M. Picard.

Inspired to discuss automobile regulations by an editorial in Saturday's TRIBUNE, M. Picard gave his views which, when recapitulated, may be expressed in the following suggestions for Chicago if the city would avoid automobile and other vehicle accidents:

Abolish the speed limit.

Put in jail all automobilists who injure or kill pedestrians, when the chauffeur is at fault. Fines are nothing.

The jail also for pedestrians who willfully get in the way of autos.

Maintain a "law of the road," such as exists all over Europe.

More stringent requirements before owners or drivers can secure license.

Practical demonstrations of an applicant's ability to drive under all conditions to be given under an experienced automobile engineer.

Approval of every new make of automobile as safe for the driver and the public before a license for its manufacture is issued.

Opposed to a Speed Limit.

"I have read THE TRIBUNE'S article," said M. Picard at his office, 124 Quincy street, "and I agree with some of its suggestions. I am not convinced that it is necessary to limit speed. The fast driver is more careful than the one who crawls. He has to be for his own safety.

"In France the speed limit of twelve miles an hour in the large cities was the cause of so much dissatisfaction and misunderstanding on the part of automobile drivers that last year it was abolished. There an autoist can go as fast as he likes, by if he runs over any one and injures him then it is the jail for him. Always the jail. No fine. The rich, what do they care for fines?"

Chauffeurs Required to Signal.

M. Picard then entered into a long discussion of the laws of the road which prevail everywhere except in this country.

"Nineteen out of twenty of the drivers of every vehicle in Chicago, carriages, automobiles, and trucks, would be arrested in France before they had covered two blocks," he said. "In France the driver must always keep on the right side of the street; if he does not he will be arrested. He cannot cross the street to a place of business, but must proceed to the end of the block and signal his intention to turn. The chauffeur signals his intention to stop by putting his right hand up vertically. If he intends turning to the right his hand is extended horizontally in that direction and to the left if he desires to go in that direction.

Complains of Michigan Avenue.

"Michigan avenue, between Rush and Randolph streets, is the worst place to drive in in the world. It always is filled with wagons loading their merchandise from the wholesale stores, and they take the whole of the street."

He was asked about Mayor Dunne's suggestion that the wagons be loaded from the side instead of from the rear.

"That is the only way they would be allowed to load in any European city," he said quickly. "Why should they be allowed to occupy so much of the street, which by law belongs to the people?"

French Opinions of the "Bumps."

"What would happen in France if any village should erect 'bumps' as a barrier to automobiles as at Glencoe?" M. Picard was asked.

For answer he called George Grillier, a chauffeur recently imported from France, and an excited conversation in their native tongue followed. George seemed vastly indignant.

"He says," translated M. Picard, with a smile, "that there would be a revolution. The republic would be overthrown, and as for the mayor, they would hang him on the nearest lamp post."

M. Picard exhibited same comments of foreign newspapers on the Glencoe bumps, in which were expressions like these:

Are the people of Glencoe crazy, then?

Who is this mayor? He should be put in jail.

Do not the streets belong to the people in the state of Chicago?

Fences in the street! Horrible!

Are there no laws in the United States?

According to M. Picard, who did the translating, the village trustees of Glencoe, if they knew what, was thought of them in France, would be so ashamed they would immediately take away the bumps and then he would have no more headache.

PASSES OSLER AGE LIMIT AND ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.

Joseph Doche, 72 Years Old, Commits Suicide by Shooting in His Room in West Thirteenth Street.

Having passed the Osler "age limit" and being unable to secure employment of any kind, Joseph Doche, 72 years old, committed suicide by shooting in his room, 1302 West Thirteenth street, yesterday morning. He is said to have grieved over the death of his wife.

The man was in ill health last Saturday when he left his room and said he would not return until he had found work. He was not again seen that day. No one in the house saw him enter his room in the evening. He pawned his coat to buy the revolver.

Failure to secure employment because of recent labor controversies is believed to have caused John Ambrose, 43 years old, 3708 Wentworth avenue, a teamster, to commit suicide in the afternoon by turning on the gas in his bedroom.

ATTENDANT OF DEAD MAY DIE.

Philadelphia Court Attache and Politician, While Driving Dead Wagon, Hurt in Runaway.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Thomas R. Cleary, tipstaff of Common Pleas court and a prominent politician, was hurt in a runaway today and may die. Mrs. Cleary is an undertaker in Philadelphia, and Cleary was conveying the body of Willie Boyle, an automobile victim, to the undertaking shop when his horse ran away.

Child Money Maker Given to Her Father.

Ruth Abbott Wells.

Seven year old Ruth Abbott Wells, who has been given into the care of her father by the New York judge who granted him a divorce from Ruth's mother, a former Florodora girl, is noted as a child who has earned much money as a model and by acting in private theatricals since she was 2 years old. She is in great demand by artists and photographers and sometimes earns as much as $50 a day. Her father has invested her money in stocks and bonds.

WARRANT FOR AUTO CHIEF

GLENCOE COMPLAINT AGAINST SIDNEY S. GORHAM.

Secretary of Chicago Club Charged with Having Resisted Policeman and Threatened to Brain Him with a Wrench—Result of an Altercation in the Suburb Over Arrest of Henry Length for Speeding His Car—Give Bonds for Appearance.

As the result of a clash with a Glencoe "auto" policeman yesterday, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Sidney S. Gorham, secretary of the Chicago Automobile club. He is charged with making threats and resisting a Glencoe policeman. Gorham is said by the policeman, M. E. Culver, to have threatened to brain him with a wrench when he refused to allow Gorham to take an arrested man to the police station in his car. The warrant probably will be served today.

Culver stopped a car driven by Henry Length, 1731 Sherman avenue. The owner of the machine, L. E. Meyers, was in the seat with Length and Culver told them they had exceeded the speed limit. Meyers refused to allow the policeman to ride in the car to the police station, and as Length refused to leave it a dispute followed.

At this juncture Gorham drove up in his machine and asked Length to ride to the station in his car, adding, "Let the d—d copper walk." As Length was about to comply Culver interfered.

Policeman's Version of Affair.

The rest of the story was told by the policeman in Justice Lane's court.

"I'll take this man to the station, and I'll brain the first policeman who touches this machine," said Gorham, according to Culver, reaching under the seat for a heavy wrench.

Culver leaped quickly to the side of the car, and, seizing Length by the collar, dragged him from the seat.

When brought before Justice Lane and charged with exceeding the speed limit Length gave bonds for his appearance Sept. 5. A warrant was sworn out against Gorham, but he was held on a charge of exceeding the speed limit, and gave bonds for his appearance on the same day as Length.

Mr. Gorham could not be seen at his house last evening.

Others Arrested in Glencoe.

The Glencoe police also arrested the following, all of Chicago:

Charles Buck, 3953 Michigan avenue.
C. Comstock, 1821 Prairie avenue.
C. Nelsen, 739 West Division street.
M. C. Robbins, 5043 Washington boulevard.

The cases will be heard on Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 5.

AUTO DROWNS INDIANA MAN.

Joseph Fagot of Remington Carried Off Bridge and Held Under Machine in Pool.

Rensselaer, Ind., Aug. 27.—Joseph Fagot, a well known business man of Remington, was killed in an automobile accident early today while returning home after a visit to this city.

While crossing a bridge he lost control of his machine, which went over an eight foot embankment, pinioning Fagot underneath in a pool of water.

His two sons, 11 and 13 years old, who occupied the rear seat, were uninjured, and ran to summon help, but when the rescuers arrived Fagot was dead.

Auto Kills Philadelphia Boy.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—William Boyle, 8 years old, died today from injuries received by being run over by an automobile.

Walsh Vindicates Son's Memory.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Thomas F. Walsh this afternoon gave out a statement of the result of the accident which caused the death of his son, saying he thought it should be made in justice to the boy who lost his life; that it was not a matter of reckless driving on his part, but that he did everything possible to avoid the accident, which was due to the bursting of a tire of the machine.

Mr. Walsh states that as a result of examination it has been found that the speed indicator reads thirty miles, that the power was shut off, the emergency brakes were on, and the flow of oil stopped, which shows that young Walsh had taken in the situation and had done everything possible to stop the machine.

Young Walsh had every opportunity to jump, as did Mr. Pell, who was occupying the front seat with him, and the chauffeur who sat on the step, but he stuck to his post, realizing that he had others with him.

$19.25.

Chicago to Richmond, Va., and Return, Via Pennsylvania Lines.

On Sept. 9, 10, 11 agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will sell tickets to Richmond, Va., at rate of one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip; good returning until Sept. 25. Choice of routes via Washington, Cincinnati, or Columbus. City ticket office, 248 Clark street.

SAYS MAN KIDNAPED HIM.

JOHN BESCH, BUFFALO BOY, ASKS AID OF POLICE.

Fifteen Year Old Lad Declares That Stranger Stole Him Two Weeks Ago—Since That Time, He Asserts, He Has Wandered Around with His Captor, Who Sought to Make Cripple of Him So That He Could Beg—Finally Escapes.

The aid of the police was sought last night by John Besch, 15 years old, who said he had been kidnaped two weeks ago from the residence of his parents in Buffalo. During most of the two weeks he said he had been kept a prisoner by the man who had stolen him.

From the boy's story the police believe his captor intended to force him to beg and steel as a fake cripple. Young Besch said he had been treated cruelly.

Besch said he was playing in front of his father's house with several companions, when a man approached and seized him by the arm. He was taken quickly to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad depot and placed on a train.

Land in South Chicago.

After wandering from town to town in freight cars Besch said he and his captor arrived in South Chicago Friday morning. The stranger said he did not intend to stay in Chicago, but was out of money. He told Besch that he stopped with the intention of making the boy a temporary cripple, so that he could pose as a beggar, and in that way get money.

"You will be a cripple for awhile, boy. It may seem hard at first, but you can make a living much easier that way than by working every minute in the day." Besch told the police the stranger said.

The boy was left in the care of several men, who were to guard him, and then the man went away. Besch said he pretended he was sleeping, and when they went to sleep he crawled from where he was lying in a pile of coke and escaped.

Boy Describes the Kidnapers.

Besch told the police that the stranger was of dark complexion, large in stature, and unlike an American. Efforts will be made today to learn the man's whereabouts. The police believe he is in South Chicago.

The boy will be given shelter at the station until word from his parents is received. Besch said he lived at 494 Jefferson street, Buffalo.

POLICE GET NEW SUSPECT IN THE MIZE MURDER CASE.

John Rano Is Arrested in Jackson Park Because It Appears He Has Refused to Work.

Another suspect in the Mize murder case was arrested last evening in Jackson park. He is John Rano, 27 years old. For several months patrolmen have seen the man lounging around Hyde Park, and declare they never knew him to do work of any kind. At the time of Mrs. Mize's murder he disappeared from his usual haunts and could not be found. From the first he was placed on the suspect list.

The man told several conflicting stories, which resulted in his detention for further examination. He said he was employed by the "Peterson Detective agency," and had been working on several important cases in Hyde Park. His clothes answer the description of those worn by the slayer of Mrs. Mize.

Albert Brandish, who was arrested in a State street pawnshop because of his possession of a suit which answered to the description of the one worn by the murderer, was set free on proving an alibi. A negro giving the name of George Johnson, who was detained by the Hyde Park police in the morning, also was given his freedom.

"SCOTTY" TRACKED TO LAIR.

Mine of Death Valley Maker of Railway Records Said to Have Been Found.

Goldfield, Nev., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Death valley has given up its secret—maybe. A hundred miles southeast of Lady mountain, in the Bull Frog mining district, is said to be the hiding place of Walter Scott, who recently broke the railroad record from Los Angeles, Cal., to Chicago. Tonight there is a stampede in Bull Frog to get to the district.

A hundred expeditions are fitting out at Bull Frog, and before Scotty can reach the spot from San Francisco, it is predicted, the mine will be discovered and all the surrounding country staked out.

W. T. Miles has arrived in Bull Frog from sixty-five miles southeast of Furnace creek ranch, where he says he found a chasm surrounded on three sides by towering walls. This, he said, was Scotty's hiding place.

It was strewn with broken champagne bottles, boxes of canned goods, and cooking utensils, and bore evidence of having been visited recently. A satchel full of clothing and papers, identifying the owner as Scott, also was found, Miles says.

NATCHEZ STRICKEN PEOPLE IN PANIC.

Yellow Fever Shows in the Mississippi City and Denizens Make Ready to Flee.

FIND TWELVE NEW CASES.

Taken from New Orleans by Negro, Who Eludes Shotgun Quarantine Guards.

RECORD OF FEVER EPIDEMIC.

New deaths	13
Total deaths to date	275
Deaths outside New Orleans	2
New cases	31
Total cases to date	1,938
New cases outside New Orleans	35
Cases under treatment	119
New subfoci	13
Total subfoci to date	402

Natchez, Miss., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Nine and possibly twelve genuine cases of yellow fever were found in this city today. It caused widespread alarm throughout this section of the state, amounting to a panic in the city. The marine hospital service has arranged to run special trains out of here tomorrow and carry refugees to noninfestable points north, and 3,000 citizens at least will go.

The sudden appearance of the plague here came without warning. Of the twelve cases referred to nine are fully developed. The other three are suspicious and under observation. One, a Jewish woman, Mrs. Einstein, is critical. Eight negroes are under treatment and are said to have mild attacks.

The disease undoubtedly was brought here by some negro from Louisiana who crossed the river and escaped through the shotgun quarantine lines that have bottled up Natchez since the New Orleans situation developed.

Every effort will be made to stamp out the disease at once in the city, but it is feared a hard fight is ahead, as the negroes infected have been mixing freely with their fellows and some have worked on the streets up to today.

The city is cut off from the world, save for the specials for refugees and trains which will not stop south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Situation at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—With the death list at the top notch, but with the list of cases the lowest touched in three weeks, due to the cool wave yesterday and last night, the local health officers and physicians are simmering and boiling toward the explosion point, while the marine hospital is exerting every force to prevent a premature investigation of the whys and wherefores of the existence of fever in the city.

Dr. Joseph Holte, the fever expert and author of the quarantine regulations that kept New Orleans comparatively clear of the disease between 1878 and 1897, vigorously attacked President Kohnke of the city board three nights ago. Then Dr. Kohnke wrote to Dr. Holte asking an explanation.

Dr. Holte in his answer declared he had neither apology nor explanation to make, expressing the wish that Dr. Kohnke had heard the speech referred to, as it was much stronger than reported.

Hot Words for Dr. Kohnke.

The letter concluded:

"And you are the creature who said to me from your official chair, 'Damn the law.'"

The occurrence was in 1898, when Dr. Holte epdeavored to report the early cases.

Dr. Kohnke's reply said tonight:

"I expect from you neither apology nor explanation, but simply an avowal.

"I want to tell you that your impression is founded on assumption only.

"In justice to yourself, your conscience, your dignity, and to me, you should have ascertained the correctness of your impression before giving it public utterance; more especially, during a time of excitement and danger, when only harmony of effort should prevail for the public good."

Dr. Kohnke explains the expression, "Damn the law," by saying he expressed it jokingly.

Will Try to Prevent Investigation.

Efforts will be made to suppress the investigation precipitated by this episode. The city board if under fire will attack the state board to save itself. The city charges the state with letting the fever in. The state charges the city with letting the fever grow.

There is a general trend of feeling towards calling for a national quarantine, and it is believed the present quarrel will hasten this end by disgusting the citizens.

The fever apparently is growing slowly along the coast and is adding strength to the call for a national quarantine. The situation in those places does not bear on New Orleans, where there are now fewer cases under treatment than in Patterson or Leeville.

Tonight the announcement of yellow fever at Natchez, Miss., and that the town was quarantined against bananas and everything else was like a thunder clap all over Mississippi. Gov. Vardaman is investigating Memphis. New Orleans and Mobile are busy investigating Mississippi. Gov. Blanchard at Baton Rouge has answered with heat the restrictions of Gov. Jelks, charging the necessity of a government quarantine. Gov. Vardaman is busy explaining that nonreporting of cases was criminal in New Orleans, but was simply a combination of unfortuitous circumstances in Mississippi.

The following new cases and deaths outside New Orleans were reported today:

AMELIA, LA.—Two cases.
BAYOU BOEUF.—One case.
PECAN GROVE.—Three cases; one death.
ELIZABETH PLANTATION.—One death.
HANSON CITY.—Five cases; one death.
ST. ROSE.—Two cases.
PORT BARROW.—Two cases.
JEFFERSON PARISH.—One case.
LAKE PROVIDENCE.—Three cases.
GULFPORT, MISS.—Three cases.
NATCHEZ, MISS.—Twelve cases.

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Original Price	Now	Original Price	Now
$385 Fischer	$135	$375 Lyon & Healy	$100
400 Fischer	185	500 Bush & Gerts	250
450 Bauer	195	450 Everett	225
350 Shoninger	190	425 Schubert	190
375 Hallet & Davis	200	300 Huntington	185
300 Colby & Co.	185	350 Sterling	215
350 Wheelock	135	350 Lindemann	175
500 Steinway Vertegrand	450	300 Chase	125
300 Kohler & Campbell	225	275 Stuyvesant	190
400 Sterling Mahogany	250	475 Weber	350
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FATE OF PEACE HANGS BY THREAD

Unless Japan Makes Some Concessions the Conference Is Near Its End.

AT PARTING OF THE WAYS

Russian Envoys Insist That the Czar's Last Word Has Been Spoken.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 27.—The life of the peace conference today seems to hang by a thread, but the thread will not be broken tomorrow.

At 10 o'clock tonight, after a two hours' conference between Mr. Takahira and M. de Witte, in the latter's room in the hotel annex, the announcement of a postponement was made. M. de Witte explained that Mr. Takahira had told him that no new instructions had reached him from Tokio, and fearing none might be received before the meeting scheduled for tomorrow afternoon he had suggested the propriety of postponing the meeting until Tuesday. To this M. de Witte said he had readily assented. Mr. Takahira made the following statement:

"Inasmuch as this conference was initiated by the friendly offices of your president, after consultation we felt that we should be cautious about terminating its labors."

Pressed as to whether he regarded the situation as hopeless, Mr. Takahira said:

"No, not hopeless, but almost hopeless."

This in itself from one who has spoken always in the most guarded fashion, is sufficient to show the desperateness of the situation. The real crisis in negotiations is at hand. It is acute, but if it can be tided over for a few days without a rupture, a basis of peace acceptable to both sides may come suddenly.

Peace Rests with Japan.

But to save the situation now Japan must speak. If on Tuesday she has nothing to offer, all is over. M. de Witte, even if he would, is powerless to take a new step. His hands are tied. He now occupies the rôle of an imperial messenger who transmits his master's orders to Baron Komura, and Baron Komura turns them over to Tokio for the response.

The conference room has ceased to be a place for negotiations. It is simply the place where the emperors of the warring countries exchange their communications by the hands of their envoys. And upon the point of indemnity or reimbursement of "frais de guerre," under any disguise, Emperor Nicholas has given the Japanese emperor his last word. M. de Witte accepts it as final, and in writing yesterday informed the Japanese plenipotentiaries that Russia would have nothing further to say on this subject. Russia would cede half of Sakhalin and pay the cost of the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, but that was all. Emperor Nicholas had given the same response to the president through Ambassador Meyer.

Situation Pleases Russians.

The Russians generally seem not displeased with the situation. They believe Japan has been diplomatically maneuvered into a corner from which, if she now persists in her attempt to exact tribute with the alternative of a continuance of the war, she cannot extricate herself before the public opinion of the world.

Japan here and in Europe, the Russians say, appealed for sympathy on the ground that Russia had compelled her to take up arms to protect her life. The fortune of war had gone in her favor, and, Russia, recognising that she had been beaten, and preferring peace to the continuation of the war, had agreed to cede every point involved in the quarrel. She was willing to allow Japan full swing in Corea, she was willing to get out of Manchuria, bag and baggage, and commit herself to the recognition of China's integrity and the policy of "the open door." But Japan insisted upon tribute, and because Russia refused, prolongs the carnage. In that act, they contend, Japan would change the purpose and character of the war, which would cease to be any longer one of principle but degenerate into a war for the exaction of money.

There is no doubt that the Japanese are worried over this aspect of the situation, and they do not propose to be placed in this position if it can be helped. With the sentiment existing in Japan demanding reimbursement for the expenses of the war, a money payment beyond what would be obtained for the maintenance of Russian prisoners and the Chinese Eastern railroad could not be forgone. But if redemption by Russia could be placed upon purely a commercial basis Russia might agree to it. Logic points in this direction for the ultimate compromise if there is to be one.

RUSSIA ABLE TO FIGHT ON.

Berlin Paper Says Finances of Czar's Government Are in Good Condition, Enabling Continuance of the War.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The pro-Russian Post, in a leading editorial today, in answer to a publication of Dr. Richard Martin, a high official of the German statistical bureau, accuses him of a systematic attempt to shake Russia's credit in Germany, declares it is unnecessary for Russia, from a financial standpoint, to yield to Japan's demands.

Recent investigations at the Russian imperial bank, the Post says, show that half the government receipts during the last year still are available, and that the favorable state of the gold reserves will enable Russia to continue the war for a long time.

The Post declares it has reliable information from the United States that America still regards Russian securities as the best European investment, whereas Japanese bonds are regarded in New York as of dubious value.

MEYER MADE HARD FIGHT.

Ambassador to Russia Did Not Leave Off Negotiations with Czar Until There Was No Hope.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says he is informed that Ambassador Meyer, acting as spokesman for President Roosevelt, in communications to the czar, only laid down his arms after a hard fight.

Meyer worked day and night for an entire week and then could only transmit to his chief the reiteration that Russia would pay no money to Japan. The correspondent adds that the soundest diplomatic opinion in St. Petersburg disagrees with the reported declaration of Witte that the conference, even if it fails, will remain a precedent, for efforts will be made for peace before decisive military results are attained.

On the contrary, it is believed if the conference is not successful it will be a warning and example to future victors to wait until the defeated enemy requests the opening of negotiations on his own initiative.

SAYS ROOSEVELT FAVORS JAPAN

St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya Gives President Credit for His Motives, but Criticises His Efforts.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The Novoe Vremya, while recognizing the noble, humanitarian motives of President Roosevelt, charges him with partiality for Japan, attributing it partly to his desire to assure repayment of Japan's American creditors by means of the indemnity and partly to his idea of the relative importance of Russia and the Russians, whom he knows almost exclusively from books and accounts of Jewish immigrants.

JAPAN SECURES FURTHER DELAY

(Continued from first page.)

dent. In itself this shows, it is said, that Russia is pledged to pay nothing which directly or indirectly may be construed as an indemnity.

President Seeks Solution.

Looked at from any point of view, the way out of what appears to be a cul de sac appears extremely difficult to find. The president is endeavoring to discover the avenue. One course suggested is for Russia to buy back the southern half of Sakhalin. This would enable her to retain all of the island. But Japan answers that her flag must remain upon at least part of this territory; else public sentiment within its boundaries will be raised to a pitch that may affect the stability of the government. A Russian authority proposes the following:

"Let Japan waive the question of the principle of indemnity or reimbursement. This is the great stumbling block in the negotiations. If no reference to a cash payment be made in the treaty I am sure a private arrangement can be made which will enable Japan to receive a sum sufficient to satisfy the wishes of her people."

M. de Witte explained to Minister Takahira that if Japan made any new proposal there must be no reference to the payment of money, save for prisoners and other like expenses. Such reference would cause him instantly to reject the proposal and refuse to cable it to St. Petersburg.

Russian Instructions Emphatic.

A high Russian authority made the following statement to THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight:

"The instructions of M. de Witte are clear and emphatic. He received a message last Friday directing him to propose a division of Sakhalin and say as strongly as he could that Russia never would pay indemnity in any form.

"No new instructions have been received. Russia has nothing new to offer, therefore it is now for Japan to act. We expect Japan will submit a proposal. She does not want to end the negotiations. She wants peace, because she has nothing further to gain by war. One defeat would change her situation, and change ours, too. But I do not expect what Baron Komura will say will change the situation. There is no ground to anticipate that Japan will withdraw the demand for indemnity. She may make a reduction, but even half of what she offered wouldn't be sufficient. Russia objects not only to the amount but especially to the principle."

Near to Breaking Point.

How near the envoys were to breaking yesterday was described as follows by this gentleman:

"M. de Witte told Baron Komura that Russia would be willing to divide the island of Sakhalin, retaining the northern half and ceding the southern half to Japan. But under no circumstances would indemnity or anything having the character of indemnity be paid. All that would be handed over to Japan would be a sum sufficiently liberal to reimburse the Japanese government for the care of prisoners, etc. 'That is our last word,' said the Russian representative. M. de Witte took a cigaret, lighted it, and puffed silently. Baron Komura also put a cigaret between his lips and lighted it.

The two men smoked without uttering a word. The silence lasted eight minutes. Then Baron Komura suggested an adjournment until Monday and M. de Witte consented."

The Japanese do not conceal their earnest desire for peace and equal anxiety for a successful termination of the negotiations as shown on the Russian side. The former hope for pressure upon the czar and the latter for pressure on Tokio.

Britain's Influence Felt.

It was suggested today by a member of the Russian commission that Great Britain has been using its influence with the Japanese government to come to terms with Russia. It was pointed out that the equilibrium in Europe depended upon the restoration of Russian power, which the war in the far east has weakened. The preoccupation of Russia with the far east enabled Germany to act energetically in Europe, and, in order to protect their mutual interests, Great Britain and France were forced into an entente.

It was suggested that the signature of the new Anglo-Japanese offensive and defensive alliance three days ago occurred at this time because Japan consented to make peace with Russia, but this suggestion seems baseless in view of the fact that at the moment Lord Lansdowne, British minister of foreign affairs, signed the instrument, at that moment he deprived his government of the means with which to force Japan to comply with any wishes it might have cared to express. Moreover, it is known positively that the British government has declined in the past to coerce Tokio any other way to come to terms with the enemy.

The situation tonight, in spite of Minister Takahira's call on M. de Witte, remains not only delicate but critical. Everything depends upon the president's effort. Baron Kaneko is reported to be coming here, and he may be bringing a message. The points where it is believed the president is working most energetically, however, are at Tokio and St. Petersburg. If he prevails with the government of the mikado he will gain a victory which will be momentous, and which will dwarf that won by Ambassador Meyer over the czar.

DOES THE CZAR WANT PEACE?

Japanese Concessions Making End of War Inevitable Would Be Disappointment to Russ Emperor.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 28, 3 a. m.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that an exceedingly well informed personage declared it would cause bitter disappointment at Peterhof if the Japanese consented at the last hour to withdraw their demand for an indemnity, as then peace would be inevitable.

The correspondent is assured on the best authority that the recognition of the conquest of Sakhalin has been settled, thanks to President Roosevelt's good offices. So much the czar has consented to allow as a token of his personal regard for Mr. Roosevelt and his high office.

Those behind the scenes, however, suggest that this concession was made under the firm conviction that it would not suffice to cause peace, yet would give Russia a conciliatory character in the eyes of the world.

BLAME ON "BIG STICK" POLICY.

Some Chileans See Danger of Complications with United States Over Contract.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

VALPARAISO, Aug. 27.—The minister of foreign affairs has been accused of endeavoring to favor Americans with the contract to construct the Arica-Lapaz railway. Several deputies see danger of international complications if the contracts are given to Americans.

This, it is declared, is the outcome of the new definition of the Monroe doctrine by President Roosevelt and his "big stick" policy.

Chile, according to public opinion, is a well governed, enlightened, law abiding country, not requiring the protection it never sought. In fact, Chileans distrust and dread more the American government than the so-called European imperialism.

NO COMPROMISE, SAYS JAP PUBLIC.

Nipponese Press Denounces Proposed Division of Sakhalin Island.

DEMANDS A RIGID STAND.

Tokio Papers Declare War Preferable to Peace Which Cedes Russia Everything.

TOKIO, Aug. 27.—The proposal that Sakhalin be divided between Russia and Japan is exciting strong popular opposition here, and it is predicted that such an acceptance will result in demonstrations against the government. The Nichi Nichi declares:

"Peace under such circumstances would be imperfect. Peace must be concluded. Since the island was recovered at the point of the sword there is no room to entertain the proposal for a partial surrender of it.

Peace Now Seems Impossible.

"Should our government try to conclude peace in the presence of so many obstacles effecting a lasting settlement the result would only be a temporary cessation of hostilities, for which we would hold our authorities responsible and unhesitatingly blame them.

"Japan shall adhere to her demands with reference to the payment of indemnity and the cession of territory."

Division of Sakhalin Impossible.

The Hochi Shimbun expresses surprise that the proposal to divide Sakhalin was made, and says the proposal verges on the absurd.

The Mainichi says:

"If the reported proposal to divide Sakhalin is true it is a most grave and serious danger to our country. It will be impossible to entertain it as it would only serve to sow the seeds of further dangers and complications. Let us stop the peace negotiations if the proposal is seriously made."

WAR STAGE IS COMPLICATED.

Front of Armies in Manchuria Greatly Extended and Coming Actions Will Be Difficult.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, Aug. 27.—Since the Japanese reconnoitered the Russian center about twenty-five or thirty miles on Aug. 10, which resulted in retaliatory skirmishing, there was a checkmating of a wide movement of large bodies of troops throughout three days. During the long quiet there have been reinforcements to both sides. The front has been greatly extended, made possible by the use of the wireless telegraph. Because of the unexampled size of the armies, the character of the third stage of the war, whether it be active hostilities, demobilization, or the garrisoning of contested territory, will be complicated.

The relative positions of the two armies is comparable to that of a year ago, and the country immediately facing the Japanese is almost identical with that which confronted them at Liaoyang.

The acquisition of the railway and rivers by the Japanese at Mukden, together with their Fengwangcheng communications, and Gen. Kawamura's new line of communication and defense, running from the head of navigation on the Yalu river across to Kaiyuan, with the occupation of the Changpaishan mountain region, makes control of the administration of south Manchuria as complete as that achieved in the north. By similar organization and in the rapid consolidation of these connections, the destiny of Manchuria is clearly fixed regardless of other influences.

The old imperial hunting reserve on the east flank, which was opened to settlement several years ago, is covered with heavy crops of oil beans, millet, maize, indigo, and hemp. This comprises a region extensively scouted by the Japanese, who appear bold and active pending the negotiations. The people complain of horse thieves and robbers.

After an enormous rainfall during the last ten days it is believed the rainy season is closed.

Typhoid Epidemic Is Denied.

LIDIAPUDZE, Manchuria, Aug. 27.—Reports telling of a large number of typhoid cases among the soldiers have been exaggerated. There are some cases, but the general state of health in the army is excellent. As typhoid generally arises through the soldiers drinking unboiled water, movable mahines for the boiling of water are being rapidly established. The Japanese advance along the railroad has ceased. They have withdrawn to Shahedzy.

Captures on Amur River.

TOKIO, Aug. 27.—Rear Admiral Kataoka has reported to the imperial navy department that the naval division sent up the Amur river bombarded and destroyed two Russian guard stations at Zharef and Lazeervo, on the south bank of the river. These stations had recently been reinforced.

FORGER RESUMES TRIP TODAY.

Gallay and Actress Under Arrest at Bahia Continuously Imbibe Champagne.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

BAHIA, Aug. 27.—The yacht Catarina, with Gallay, the alleged forger and the actress, Mme. de Merelli, who were placed under arrest here, will be allowed to continue the voyage tomorrow. Gallay is the Paris bank clerk whose thefts enabled him to charter the yacht and cruise the seas.

Gallay and his companion continuously drink champagne. Gallay persists in calling himself Jacques Grandet of Belgium, aged 29 years. He had papers with the headings of several offices, but declared he had falsified the papers by order of his superior, whose name he cannot reveal. He requested the chief of the Bahia police to make declarations within twenty-four hours without the assistance of the consul.

The captain of the yacht says Gallay was irritated when told the yacht was going to Bahia and insisted that it go directly to Buenos Ayres.

FLEETS IN COUNTER DISPLAY.

Admiral of British Channel Squadron at Swinemunde to Be Followed by German.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 28, 3 a. m.—The British channel fleet anchored in the roads at Swinemunde at 6 o'clock this evening.

According to the Stettin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, a German fleet, consisting of twelve battleships, seven large and four small cruisers, and twelve torpedo boats, will arrive there Monday noon.

It was known that the German fleet was putting to sea for maneuvers, but that its destination was the same as that of the British fleet was not dreamed of. There is an inclination here to regard it as a sort of counter demonstration.

Passionist Order in Session.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 27.—The heads of all houses of the Passionist order in the United States began to gather today at St. Paul's monastery, and during this week will elect superiors and provincials for the United States.

$56.50 PORTLAND AND RETURN

Via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Daily, account Lewis and Clark Exposition. Via San Francisco and Los Angeles in one direction on certain dates, $67.50. Choice of routes. Via Omaha, Cheyenne, and Granger, via St. Paul and Minneapolis, through the mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah, the Lake McDonald country, or the Canadian Rockies. For tickets via California or Yellowstone Park there is a slight advance in the rate. Send 2 cent stamp for illustrated folder and full information to ticket offices, 212 Clark-st. and Wells-st. Sta. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

BRITAIN URGING PEACE ON JAPAN.

(Continued from first page.)

Japan knows what England wishes and that is why or one reason why I think some new proposal may be forthcoming."

I told him I knew from the best sources that the English government had scrupulously abstained from all forms of pressure, and that her ministers had not even, down to a recent period, so much as laid its views before Japan.

"I fully believe you," he said, "but since Japan knows them, what matter how she knows them?"

Then, after reflecting a moment, he proceeded:

"I will go farther. I will say I think the English views have had weight at Peterhof also. An ally as England is of Japan, still she has in Europe other and far weightier interests, and hostile as she has been to Russia, she cannot wish to see her enfeebled beyond a certain point. She cannot wish to see the European equilibrium permanently disturbed.

Necessary to Preserve Balance.

"She has made friends with our ally, France, in order to keep the balance even, especially as against Germany. She knows that Germany, if not her enemy, has designs which threaten the place of England in Europe. All of these reasons and many more make peace important alike to England and Russia. Whether they recognize it or not, they have interests in common, and those interests clamor for peace."

Side by side with Russia's view of Saturday's incidents at the conference and of the probable events on Monday I put the Japanese view. Naturally they differ both in details and on vital points. My Japanese authority, of no less weight on his side than the Russian on his, is of the opinion that there was something like a joint agreement between Baron Komura and M. de Witte reflecting on the adjustment.

It need not be disputed that since the adjournment until Monday there was only one way of preventing the conference from ending then in the oft predicted smash. It was understood by the Japanese also that the president's efforts to keep the conference alive had been checked by the peremptory refusal of the czar. But when I asked why Baron Komura proposed an adjournment until Monday the answer was peculiarly Japanese.

"There might be many reasons," said my informant.

"Was it to consider Russia's refusal?"

"It might be."

Russians Are Dreaming.

"Or to have time to communicate with Tokio?"

"Possibly."

"Or to submit on Monday a new proposal to Russia?"

A long pause, then, slowly:

"The Russians are dreaming. We cannot make any arrangement with people who are dreaming. There will be a new proposition from us."

"Dreaming of what, or since when?"

"Dreaming that Linevitch is going to win the next battle. Dreaming that if this conference fails they can make peace otherwise in some short time on better terms. Dreaming that the world is on their side, or that public opinion has been turned toward them these last three weeks by their journalistic policy. Dreaming at Peterhof that Russian public opinion is for war.

Given a Chance to Awake.

"There is no Russian public opinion, except the opinion of the minority. They rely on the czar, his advisers, on his plenipotentaries, and on paid information about the army. Their paid agents supply such information as they think will be acceptable. If they could rid their minds of illusions, the conference would have made peace. But they can't.

To the blunt question as to whether Tuesday's sitting of the conference was likely to be the last, he replied, after long hesitation:

"It is possible."

This, coupled with what goes before, may be taken to mean in English:

"I see little hope of anything else." And that little consisted in the hope that the Russians might awake from their dreams, recognize facts, and adjust their minds to them; hence they gave them time for repentance.

To sum up, there is a possibility that the conference may survive Tuesday. Should it adjourn once more negotiations may enter on new pleas. Powerful influences are at work.

The president will play his part to the end. He is reported as saying that neither Japan nor Russia reasonably could reject his terms. When he says, or if he says that what he proposed to Russia was reasonable, and by inference her refusal unreasonable, that is only an expression of what my Russian friend on Monday called his subjective impartiality.

His Best Efforts Unavailing.

No offense is taken here. Here, as much as anywhere, his benevolent pertinacity has made its due impression. But neither here any more than at St. Petersburg or Tokio has either side shown itself disposed to relax much of its firmness on the president's account.

Arguments and facts are too well known here, and each power, each group of plenipotentiaries is too clearly convinced that they understand their own interests best. Yet the president's attempt at intercession always will remain, in the opinion of both, an admirable effort. I hear that from both. Both say that, in the gloomy light of probable failure.

Rheumatism, more painful in this climate than any other affliction, cured by Prescription No. 2351, by Elmer & Amend.

SEPTEMBER
CENTURY
FICTION NUMBER
"Miss Gladwin's Chance"
by
ANTHONY HOPE
and nine other stories
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOR
On every News-stand

Bishop's August Sale of FURS

Now in Progress. Special Prices.
Remodeling and Repairs. Summer Prices.
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COSSACKS KILL MANY PEASANTS.

Agrarian Troubles in the Caucasus District Cause of Clash.

DEATH THREAT TO NOBLES

Workers Force Announcement of More Liberal Share in Crops.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The agrarian agitation is increasing. The peasants in Alexandrovsk are attempting to force landowners to accept prices for produce fixed by themselves.

The peasants in the Gori district of the Caucasus have been compelling nobles, under threats of death, to announce in the newspapers that they are handing over free land holdings to the peasants or are accepting one-tenth of the crops as rent instead of one-fourth. The nobles have appealed to the viceroy.

Other Disorders Reported.

Grave agrarian disorders are reported in various parts of the Caucasus. In the village of Inchadeedhara the peasants refused to pay Prince Mukhransky his proportion of the crops. The police arrested the ringleaders, but the neighboring villagers came to their aid and they were released.

Cossacks and half a company of Tirailleurs then were sent to the district. Thousands of peasants, armed with pitchforks and bludgeons, clamored for the return of their wheat, which in the meantime had been seized, and declared that in the future they would give nothing to the land owners.

Cossacks Kill Number.

The Cossacks ordered the crowd to disperse and charged them with drawn swords. The peasants did not give way, and the Cossacks were ordered to fire on them. An official account of the affair says ten persons were killed or wounded. Another account says the casualties were seventy. In the course of the disturbance shots were fired at Prince Mukhransky.

DENIED KING ENTRY TO PALACE

Sentry Astonished When He Discovered Alfonso Was Playing Role of Incognito.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 27.—King Alfonso has just had a curious adventure at Madrid. He left Granja this morning incognito. He guarded his identity so strictly that no one suspected his presence and when he presented himself at the royal palace the sentry refused him admittance. The king inspected the apartments being prepared for President Loubet and then sent a summons to the astonished ministers to come and hold a council.

AID WORLD PEACE CAUSE.

AMERICANS AT BRUSSELS SEND GREETING TO ROOSEVELT.

Commend President for His Masterly Effort to Bring Japan and Russia Together—Delegates to Interparliamentary Congress in Belgium Include Boutell and Fuller of Illinois—Mr. Bartholdt Presents Draft of a Model Arbitration Treaty.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—An unusually large and representative delegation from the United States congress is here to attend the interparliamentary congress, which will open in the Palais de la Nacion tomorrow. The parliaments of Europe are also numerously represented.

Among the American members are Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, president of the interparliamentary union, and Representatives Burke of South Dakota, Bates, Barchfield, Dickerman, Moon, and Palmer of Pennsylvania, Boutell and Fuller of Illinois, Goldfogle and Waldo of New York, McNary of Massachusetts, Norris of Nebraska, William Alden Smith of Michigan, Slayden of Texas, Wood of New Jersey, and Littlefield of Maine. Former Congressman Barrows of Massachusetts is also here.

Greeting to Roosevelt.

The American group met this afternoon and Representative Burke proposed the following resolution, which was adopted and cabled to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay:

"Assembled in the cause of international arbitration, we send you hearty greetings and congratulate you upon your commendable and masterly effort in the cause of peace, which, regardless of the immediate results, has challenged the admiration of the world."

Draft of Model Treaty.

Mr. Bartholdt presented a draft of a model arbitration treaty and plan for a permanent international parliament. With the aid of the English members, Philip Stanhope and W. R. Cremer, the plans were referred to a special commission for final action prior to the reassembling of The Hague conference. The discussion showed considerable opposition to arbitration on the part of the Italian and German delegates. Assurances were given by other delegations that President Roosevelt's proposed reassembling at The Hague would be carried out at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, and this was fortified by a letter from President Roosevelt showing the positiveness of the president's intentions.

AMERICAN HELD IN DUSSELDORF

Enoch Emerry, Missing for Some Time, Found Demented in Hospital and Without Funds.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

DUSSELDORF, Aug. 27.—Enoch Emerry, an American, after being missing for some time, was discovered in a hospital here.

He had reached Paris with $12,000 on July 14, and stopped at the Grand hotel, where he suffered loss of memory and wandered about the boulevards for days and then disappeared. An official inquiry was made at the request of the American government urged by Charles Emerry, a brother of the missing man. Enoch was arrested on July 26 in this city for plucking flowers in a public square. His money was gone, and he wore neither collar nor cuffs. His demeanor was such in prison that he was removed to an asylum.

His brother is expected to arrive here shortly from America.

Salt water bathing—delightful, healthful exercise, dries the scalp and takes the life from the hair unless it is thoroughly cleansed after the swim with

ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC

By its use the tonic effect of the salt water is retained and the hair stimulated to rich, luxuriant, healthy growth.

FREE ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC for three applications: enough exquisite perfume for five times, and famous ELIXIR DENTIFRICE for five times. Send 10c to pay postage and packing.

WRITE TODAY Ed. Pinaud's American Offices, Ed. Pinaud Bldg., New York City.

RESPONSIBILITY

W. W. Kimball Co. assumes absolute responsibility for its product. The most searching investigation on the part of expert or amateur will only serve to compel appreciation of its perfect construction.

Once a Luxury

the piano is now a household necessity. A steady and remarkable increase and advance in the taste and consequent artistic demand of the public finds its fullest realization in the Kimball Piano of the present day.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
(Established 1857)
S.W. Cor. Wabash-av. & Jackson Blvd

WILL YOU READ THE
BATTLE CREEK BOOK
If We Send It FREE?
Nowhere else are so many specialists studying this one thing alone—how to get well and how to stay well.
The best of what they know is in this book. It is free if you simply write Dept. 28 Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. The ideas they recommend can be lived in your own home.

ONE of the biggest crops the West ever knew is being harvested along the lines of the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The fertile fields of Illinois and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota are supplying grain, dairy products, and live stock enough for the whole world.

The Land of Plenty

Prices are good, and there is work for all; towns and cities are growing, the price of land is advancing; work is abundant, and poverty is unknown.

Men are Wanted

The Chicago and North-Western Railway's Industrial Bureau has on record fifty live Western towns that need general merchandise stores; 12 new banks are called for, and there are openings for a score of lumber dealers, hardware stores, produce buyers, implement dealers, hotels, drug stores, creameries, and canneries. Write for details.

Homeseekers' Excursion tickets one fare plus $2.00, every Tuesday, to Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota (East of Missouri River), and on 1st and 3d Tuesday of each month to Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Nebraska, Wyoming, and the Black Hills.

Booklets and maps describing crops, lands, railway rates and schedules, and opportunities for homeseekers free on application

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Ticket Offices, 212 Clark St. and Wells St. Station (Tel. Central 721)

Regain Health

A sure, rapid Recovery from disease—increased Strength and healthy Appetite result from the use of—

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.

This Perfect tonic builds Flesh and makes Rich Red Blood—It is a Predigested food acceptable to the weakest stomach.

At all druggists and grocers.

Prepared by
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

...r bathing—delightful, ...exercise, dries the scalp ... the life from the hair ...is thoroughly cleansed ...swim with

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...the tonic effect of the ... is retained and the ...ated to rich, luxuriant, ...owth.

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...o is now a house... ...cessity. A steady ...markable increase ...vance in the taste ...sequent artistic de... ...the public finds its ...realization in the ...Piano of the pres...

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...of the big... ...st crops the ...ever knew ...g harvest... ...the lines of ...go & North... ...way. ...ields of Illi... ...nesota and ..., Nebraska, ...supplying ...l live stock ...rld.

...Plenty

...k for all; towns ...rty is unknown.

...ity-five Western ...ere are openings ...lers, hotels, drug

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

...creased ...t from

...s

...ne

...RK.

...es Rich ...ceptable

...n

DETECTIVES AFTER GAMBLING CHIEFS

Warrants for Owners of Boat Are to Be Served at First Opportunity.

FIGHT AN EARNEST ONE.

Some of the Men Arrested Saturday Probably Will Be Continued Today.

...ght "Bud" White, Harry Perry, ..."Social" Smith, owners of the City of ..., escaped arrest in Assistant Chief ...ettler's "vagrancy" raid on Saturday, ...warrants for them are still in the hands ...detectives and will be served at the first ...portunity.

...Detectives Westbrook, Clemens, and Schu... ...were on the trail of the three gambling ...Saturday, but failed to report any ... It is probable a squad will be on ...k for them today at South Chicago ...on the trains going into Indiana. It ...ay by crossing through that state that ...e and Smith escaped arrest on Satur... but the police assert that it will not ...r again. Perry is in New York and is ...ed the danger line, but his partners will ...rrested if the plain clothes men get an ...rtunity to serve the papers.

Warfare Will Be Kept Up.

...t haven't any thought of abandoning ...ttle," said Schuettler. "When we have ...rants for men we are always looking ...them, and we may catch these fellows ...y time. The war isn't dropped by a ...shot. It will continue until the Tra... ...cuts out its gambling apparatus."

...huettler's confidence in his position and ...ope of gathering more of the offenders ...his net were shown in his attitude toward ...earing of his ten prisoners which will ...held in Justice Prindiville's court this ...ing.

Hearing May Be Deferred.

...is probable that we shall ask for con...nces," he said. "There is no hurry ...prosecuting the cases. The gamblers, ...ps suffered a little inconvenience while ...were waiting to be taken to Harrison ...I am sorry for that, but feel, now ...they are out on bail, they will not object ...ailing a short time before they are prose... ...on the charges. There are still other ...ants to serve, and we might as well ...them all in a bunch when we do take ...into court.

...The city prosecutor has not yet been ...ed of the arrests. His office was closed ...Saturday, and he will not be told formally ...the arrests until tomorrow. Then he will ...some time to prepare his case, so that ...shall postpone the hearing for a time."

...assistant chief refused to state what ...tives have the remaining warrants, but ...supposed that Westbrook, Clemens, and ...bert, as best capable of identifying the ..., were put on their trail. At White's ...since it was stated that he was at a ball ...during the afternoon.

Saloons Raided by Detectives.

...tives from the West Chicago avenue ..., in charge of Capt. Barcal, raided the ...of Thomas O'Brien at 670 West Erie ... early yesterday and arrested five ...d poker players.

...tives Raftree and Hurley of Chief ...r gambling detail, arrested eleven men ...day night in the saloon of Max Clam... ...60 Halsted street. Most of the men in ...ace escaped. Clamage was arrested on ...rge of conducting a gambling resort.

"PROMOTER" HEATH OF ELGIN STILL HELD FOR HOTEL BILL.

His Career as a "Financier" May Be Interrupted This Morning in Justice Richardson's Court.

...The business career of Howard P. Heath, ...e Elgin "promoter" and "automobile ...anufacturer," probably will be interrupted ...Justice Richardson's court this morning, ...unless he finds $27 to settle a bill owed to the ...Saratoga hotel. Although Heath says he is ...the head of a big corporation under reor... ...ization, none of the other officials of the ...mpany materialized, and he spent Satur... ...night, Sunday, and last night in a cell ...the basement of the Harrison street police ...tion.

...Efforts were made to find the International ...tomobile company, of which Heath says ...is the head. The only offices of the ...pany are at the residence of his wife, at ...St. Charles street, Elgin. When asked ...the names of the other officials of the ...pany, he said that he was pledged to ...recy and could not violate his promise. ...Heath married Mrs. Ella Ross of Elgin ...ut six months ago. At that time his ...ible assets were not known. Several ...ks ago he had trouble with the First ...onal bank of Elgin because of a check ...$200 given by Heath, which afterward ...ed to be worthless. Mrs. Heath mort... ...her dwelling to secure the money.

MAY PROPOSE ENGINE TEST.

Engineers Reported to Favor Proposal of Minneapolis Manufacturers of Fire Fighting Apparatus.

...Before the contract for the construction ...a new fire engine for the city is closed ...is probable that a public test will be made ...two different styles of machines. This ...to be suggested by the board of examining ...neers in its report to Mayor Dunne today. ...When the announcement was made that ...would be received E. A. Wilkinson, gen... ...sales manager of the Nott Engine com... ...of Minneapolis, wrote to Chief Campion, ...esting that the specifications would ...minate all engines save those with an old ...e of boiler. He argued that efficiency ...uld be the only test of merit, and asked ...a trial be made of his engine against ...of any other company.

...It was alleged at that time that Chief ...mpion desired to exclude the Nott com... ...from entering because of his enmity ...ard Daniel Healy, the local agent. The ...had refused to consider Mr. Wilkinson's ...challenge to a test, even when the manu... ...offered to donate $500 to the fire... ...benevolent fund if a committee of ex... ...should decide against them. The mat... ...was referred to Mayor Dunne, who passed ...to the examining engineers.

SHOT FIRED IN STREET CAR.

Man Causes Panic Among Passengers by Discharging Revolver—Fails to Escape Bullets by Jumping.

...Two shots, fired in a crowded Lake street ...electric car by Sebastian Caruso, 226 Polk ...street, caused the flight of passengers, many ...of whom were slightly injured in leaping ...from the moving car. Conductor McPhilip ...and Caruso and wrested the weapon from ...him.

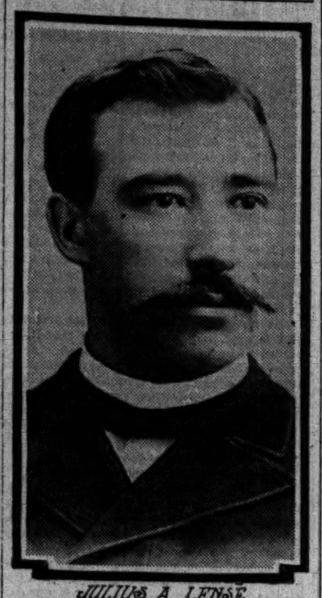
...A report that several persons had been ...shot caused an angry crowd to gather and ...threaten Caruso, who was rescued by the ...arrival of a patrol wagon of the Warren ...avenue station. Caruso is thought to be de... ...ranged.

...John Anderson and Albert Rostin, both ...Swedes, quarreled at 920 West Madison street ...last evening and when Rostin displayed a ...revolver Anderson leaped from the second ...story window to the sidewalk, twenty feet ...below. Rostin ran down the stairway and ...shot Anderson twice, inflicting probably fatal ...wounds. He was arrested by Lieut. Hartnett ...at the Warren avenue police station. Ander... ...was taken to the county hospital.

Missing Boy's Body Found in Canal.

...The body of Tony Ryneiwitz, 14 years old, 733 ...West Eighteenth place, who disappeared several ...days ago, was found in the drainage canal near ...Western avenue yesterday afternoon. No marks ...of violence were discovered, and it is believed by ...the police that the boy was accidentally drowned.

Body of Drowned Man Is Recovered.



JULIUS A. LENSE

The body of Julius A. Lense, who was drowned at Saugatuck Saturday, was found yesterday. Mr. Lense lived at 989 Thirty-first street, and went to Saugatuck Aug. 12 on his vacation, intending to return home yesterday. Mrs. Lense knew nothing of her husband's death until an interview was sought with her by a TRIBUNE reporter. Mr. Lense served nearly twelve years as a deputy building inspector and served one term as a state representative. He had lived in Chicago nearly thirty years, and had many relatives and friends in the city. He leaves a widow and three children.

CATHOLICS PLAN A UNION.

FEDERATION OF ALL THEIR MILITARY ORDERS PROPOSED.

Project Discussed at Meeting of Knights in the Kaisehof Hotel—Conference with Officers of Other Organizations to Be Called in a Few Days—Delegates to Convention Attend Reception and Ball in the Evening.

Plans for a federation of all Catholic military organizations in the United States were discussed at the convention of the order of Catholic Knights of America yesterday at the Kaiserhof hotel. L. J. Kadeski of Quincy, Ill., commander in chief of the order, was the principal advocate of the idea, and speeches favoring such a federation were made by the leading delegates.

After the delegates had attended mass in the morning at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, Clark and Polk streets, the convention was opened and the usual routine business transacted. At the afternoon session the question of amalgamation with other orders and establishing a federated Catholic military organization was discussed.

Changes in Bylaws Proposed.

The question of new uniforms will be taken up today and also the consideration of important changes in the bylaws of the order. Dr. Hubert Stratton of Chicago, supreme secretary of the Knights of St. John, who was among the visitors, spoke in favor of amalgamation.

For the purpose of sounding the sentiment of members of the various military orders, a conference of officers of the organizations will be called in a few days. This meeting will decide whether or not the orders are ready for amalgamation.

Reception and Ball at Night.

The knights in their dress uniforms attended a reception and ball given in honor of the visitors in the evening at the South Side Turner hall. Maj. L. J. Kadeski, commander in chief, of Quincy, Ill., officiating as master of ceremonies, introduced Dr. Felix Goudin of New Orleans, the supreme president, who made the address of welcome.

Brig. Gen. F. X. Alten of Delphos, O., also spoke. After that there was an inspection conducted by Brig. Gen. J. H. Beckman of Ferdinand, Ind., one of the few remaining members of Gen. Sherman's staff. Two exhibition drills followed, the first conducted by Capt. H. F. Huguellet of Chicago. The second exhibition was given by the St. Paul cadets, from St. Paul, Minn. Dancing and music occupied the remainder of the evening. The convention will remain in session today and possibly tomorrow.

RAIN FALLS ON THE VETERANS.

Downpour Interferes with the Camp Arrangements in the Woods at Fort Sheridan.

A drizzling rain interfered with the plans of the veterans encamped at Fort Sheridan yesterday, and the exercises planned for the afternoon were abandoned.

Large crowds filled the Fort Sheridan grounds during the morning and early afternoon, and the visitors were compelled to seek shelter in the drill hall and in the tents of the veterans encamped near the rifle range.

It was Grand Army day, and the morning was given to a general reunion of the veterans and their friends. Many attended church in the morning with the regulars at the fort, and exercises were held in the chapel hall early in the afternoon. Among the speakers were Department Commander Smith, Past Department Commander Wood, and Mrs. M. McGowan, former president of the National Women's Relief corps.

BURGLARS BUSY IN EVANSTON.

Residences of P. Graham and Nelson Swanson Invaded by Thieves, Who Carry Off Clothing and Silver.

Burglars raided two houses in Evanston last evening. At the residence of P. Graham, 617 Foster street, they obtained clothing and silver worth $300.

The family is in California, and Frank Reed, who is staying at the house, discovered the loss when he returned from church.

The residence of Nelson Swanson, 1723 Orrington avenue, was robbed of jewelry and clothing. A toy bank belonging to one of the children was taken also.

FORMER IOWAN IS MISSING.

E. G. Perrot, Absent from Los Angeles, Cal., for Ten Days, and Foul Play Is Feared.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—E. G. Perrot, a former Iowa legislator and politician, has been missing for ten days, and his friends fear foul play.

"The New York Special."

This is the new and fast passenger train recently placed in service over the Pennsylvania Short Line from Chicago to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, leaving Chicago at 8 o'clock every morning.

This 23 Hour New York Train attracts many passengers with its dining car and parlor car daylight service from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and its sleeping car service from Chicago to New York. It evidently fills "a long felt want."

Ticket and passenger office at 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

TRACTION DEBATE TO BEGIN TODAY.

Expert Dupont Will Explain His Report to City Council Committee.

DARROW HAS AN OPINION.

Thinks Lines in Clark, North Clark, and North State Streets Can Be Held.

The real debate over Mayor Dunne's municipal ownership plan begins today. It will be started in the meeting of the council committee on local transportation this afternoon. When it will end is, of course, another story.

There are two points on which the majority of the committee is likely to take issue with the mayor. They are:

Are the promises made in the Dupont report capable of fulfillment?

Allowing that Mr. Dupont's figures are even approximately correct, would it be a wise thing for the city of Chicago to add to the present confusion in the street car system by injecting a third and rival line into it?

The majority of the committee is known to be opposed to the mayor's plan for his "contract line," but it is willing to listen to what arguments he has to make in favor of it.

"We shall give Mr. Dupont and his plans a fair show," is the way Ald. Bennett put it.

If the majority of the committee remains as it is now, the mayor will have to make his appeal to the whole city council, and it does not seem now as if he would fare any better there than before the committee. But with both council and committee rejecting the mayor's plan, comes the necessity for its opponents putting something forward in its place.

Dupont to Explain His Report.

The project most favorably considered is a revival of the "tentative ordinance," perhaps in a different form. The mayor is opposed to this, and if such an ordinance is passed by the council he will veto it. While it looks as if a majority of the aldermen could be secured for an ordinance based on the lines of the "tentative" one, it is doubtful if the two-thirds necessary to pass it over the mayor's veto could be had. In this case traction matters would remain as they are, with no improvement in the Chicago street car service.

Mr. Dupont will be before the committee this afternoon to explain his plans for the "264 mile system." He will answer all questions and make whatever arguments are necessary.

Clarence S. Darrow will also be before the committee with a legal decision he has been working on for some days. It is to the effect the city can eject the Union Traction company from North Clark and North State streets and Milwaukee avenue, and the Chicago City company from Clark street. The acquisition of these lines would add fourteen miles more to the trackage of the proposed municipal railway, bringing the total up to 278 miles.

Real Estate Men Protest.

The real estate interests of the city have already protested strongly to the individual members of the committee against adopting the Dupont plan. According to them it would mean a revolution in real estate values in Chicago. As they figure it out, localities which now have fairly good service would be shut out entirely and the residents forced either to do much walking or pay two fares. Property which is now remunerative would be made nearly valueless.

An instance in the Third ward was brought to the attention of Ald. Foreman yesterday. A hotel at Thirty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue represents an investment of more than $400,000. It is well patronized and a profitable property. With the Dupont line installed, however, the residents there would either have to walk three blocks to get a crosstown line or pay two fares to get uptown. Naturally they would seek another place to live.

FATHER OF "GANG" ARRESTED.

Patrick McCann, Who Has Five Sons, Held for Stealing Barrel of Herring.

Charged with stealing a barrel of Norwegian herring, Patrick McCann, 58 years old, 249 West Kinzie street, father of five boys known to the police as the "McCann gang," was arrested yesterday afternoon.

The barrel of fish was found in the man's possession by Detectives Tierney and McSwiggan, who arrested him.

McCann's explanation was that he was hired to haul the goods, but failed to find the place where the barrel of fish was to have been delivered.

McCann and his five boys are said by the police to have criminal records. He was acquitted of the murder of his son Willie, 20 years ago, whom he shot in a fight a year ago.

CONVERT HINDOO NOT KIDNAPED

Bishop Oldham of India Corrects a Report He Sent Out Concerning Sooboonagum Amual.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Announcement was made here today of the receipt of a letter from India correcting a recent report from India that Sooboonagum Amual, the converted Hindoo princess, had been kidnaped, presumably by relatives, on the road near Madras.

The report of the kidnaping was sent out by Bishop Oldham of the Methodist Episcopal mission in India.

Bishop Oldham, in a subsequent letter to the Zion Herald, declares the report was incorrect.

FIREMEN TALK OF 'GRAFT'

MEXICAN PLANTATION COMPANY HAS LIVELY MEETING.

"Two Platoon" System Is Discussed and the Advantages Pointed Out, Although It Is Decided Not to "Hurry" Mayor Dunne — Trial Given by Chief Croker in New York Declared to Be Unfair—Means Increasing the Force by 25 Per Cent.

At the meeting of the Police and Firemen's "Mexican Plantation company" yesterday afternoon there was much discussion of the "double platoon" system and a great deal of talk about alleged "graft" in the fire department, especially in the letting of contracts. Only a few members of the association appeared at the rooms in the Hartford building, and the meeting was not called to order, the entire discussion being informal.

The organization is strongly in favor of the adoption of the double platoon system, but several of the members declared the crusade for it would not be taken up until Mayor Dunne, who is said to have promised it a trial, has taken some action, either putting it to a test or declaring that it will not be established.

Declare New York Test Useless.

It was said that the trial made by Chief Croker in New York was not a fair test, as the chief from the first showed his intention of defeating the plan. It was declared he chose the worst possible conditions in which to try the battalion with two shifts, ordering a disagreeable division of hours and selecting a poor class of men.

"Our plan," said Vice President J. S. Cunningham, "includes the division of the entire fire fighting force into two 'shifts,' one for the night and the other for the day. It will necessitate an increase of the force by about 25 per cent of its present strength; that is, the addition of 350 more men. It would not mean a proportionate increase of the expense to the city, as we do not foresee the addition of any marshals or other officers.

"The great benefit of the plan is right here. Under the present system the firemen are 'off' at all sorts of times. Their short leaves of absence often coming at the same time reduce a company in strength sometimes by more than a half. With two platoons an engine would be fully manned at all times."

Other Advantages Are Named.

Other advantages of the system were mentioned by its supporters, in the regularity and discipline required of the firemen, the doing away with "extra men," and the fact that an engine could remain at a big fire for days if necessary, one shift relieving the other, instead of the entire company withdrawing for a rest, as has been the case.

MIRA MITTA HIGH PRIESTESS WILL FIGHT EJECTMENT WRIT

Philadelphia Woman Bars Windows and Doors Against Court Officers Coming to Serve Papers.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Behind bolted doors and barred windows Mrs. Caroline Lang, high priestess and almost sole survivor of the Mira Mitta cult, is prepared to offer resistance to the execution of a writ of ejectment from the temple of the sect at 1128 South Eleventh street. The time allowed her to vacate expires tomorrow and immediate possession is desired by the purchaser.

Mrs. Lang has spent the whole time since her return from the coroner's inquest, to which she was summoned to testify in the case of Mrs. Rudman, a fellow devotee whose body was retained for weeks in the temple, sweeping and cleaning it.

The only reference she has made to the possibility of ejection was when she said recently:

"Pray to God and Mira Mitta. Ask him. You are as near to him as I."

She will not see or receive her neighbors, and keeps constant guard on the premises. She has turned away from relatives who have not offered her a home.

ATTACKS WOMAN; IS LYNCHED.

Mob Takes from Jail at Newbern, N. C., Negro Who Struck Merchant's Wife.

Newbern, N. C., Aug. 27.—John Moore, a negro, 20 years old, was taken from Craven county jail in this city early today and lynched by a mob of 100 masked men armed with rifles and revolvers.

With his hands tied behind him the negro was led out about a third of a mile from the jail to the draw of Neuse river bridge, hanged to one of its braces, and his body riddled with bullets. The mob attacked the jail about 2 o'clock this morning. Entrance was effected by forcing the jailer to surrender the keys.

As soon as the attack was discovered the naval reserves were called out to attempt to prevent the lynching. Crowds rushed to the bridge. Sheriff J. W. Biddle was quickly on the scene pleading that Moore be left to the law, but his efforts were unavailing, and the mob carried out its plans.

Moore entered the country store of George Eubanks at Clarks, seven miles from Newbern, last Friday when the proprietor's wife was the only one in. He attempted robbery and struck Mrs. Eubanks on the head with a meat ax, fracturing bones and inflicting injuries which, if they do not prove fatal, will cause at least not only disfigurement but lifelong suffering.

Mrs. Eubanks screamed and people came to her rescue. The negro fled, but was captured in a swamp after a chase of a few miles and placed in jail.

Park Opening Is Postponed.

Owing to the unfinished condition of Bessamer park in South Chicago the opening exercises, which were to be held yesterday afternoon, were postponed until next Sunday. The workmen building the field house and cement walks labored all night on Saturday in an effort to get the work completed.

WIVES HELP MEN BREAK FROM JAIL

Feature of the Escape of Trainor and Cunningham at La Crosse, Wis.

PLANS MADE IN CHICAGO.

Convicts Believed to Have Come to This City, Where They Are Hiding.

Homer Earl Trainor and Andrew Cunningham, the two postoffice thieves who escaped recently from the La Crosse, Wis., jail, are believed to be hiding in Chicago.

Postoffice Inspector James E. Stuart yesterday furnished the police photographs and complete descriptions of the men. The inspector received his information from members of the gang who aided them in their escape. The gang, directed by "Eddie" Fay, is believed to have furnished the $400 which was used to influence J. M. Childers, turnkey at the La Crosse jail, who was arrested on Saturday, after four years of service, and locked up in the cell that Trainor escaped from.

Fay, furthermore, acted in collusion with the wives of Trainor and Cunningham, it is charged. Together they raised the necessary money and saw that it was placed properly, Col. Stuart believes. The women are believed to be in this city, where they probably have been joined by their husbands.

Search was made in this city for Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Trainor. They lived up to six weeks ago in a south side hotel, and appeared to be well supplied with funds. No trace of them could be discovered. Mrs. Cunningham has a sister who works in a printing office in Plymouth place, but she said that she had not heard from her sister lately.

Believes Women Did the Work.

"There is no question in my mind," said Inspector Stuart, "that the escape of Trainor and Cunningham, as well as that of Fay and half a dozen other notorious postoffice thieves that the Wisconsin jails were not strong enough to hold, was planned in Chicago. The two women did the work, aided by the turnkey, but Fay's was the master mind that directed it.

"Fay, Trainor, and Cunningham, and a score of others belong to a gang of thieves who devote their entire attention to postoffices. There always will be trouble with them until Fay is rearrested. The kind of a man Fay is and the extent of his resources may be gathered from his offer of $50,000 to me if I would, as he expressed it, "be a good fellow."

Developments in La Crosse.

The part played by Mrs. Trainor was indicated by advices from La Crosse. Attorney Frank Winter, who was engaged by Trainor's wife to defend her husband, was offered $500 to secure his release. Winter told the woman he would have nothing to do with a plan of the kind proposed. She then increased the offer to $1,000, but in vain.

Postoffice Inspector Fraser secured much of his information which led up to the arrest of Childers on the charge of receiving money for allowing the escape of prisoners from the son of Mrs. Trainor, who divulged all he knew through a desire to see his father punished for bringing trouble upon his mother.

EXPLOSION WRECKS BARN, BREAKS SCHOOL WINDOWS.

Police Think It Work of Enemies of Owner of Structure—Arrest Man Seen Leaving Place Before Shock.

An explosion started a fire, believed by the police to have been of incendiary origin, in the barn of L. Dobisky, 96 Fowler street, last night. The barn was destroyed and two horses were killed. Windows in the west side of the Wicker Park schoolhouse and other buildings nearby were shattered. Suspicion that the fire was set by enemies of Dobisky was aroused when two men were seen to run from the building immediately after the explosion. One of them, Max Mendelsohn, 490 North Ashland avenue, was arrested and locked up at the Rawson street station.

INSURANCE PROMOTERS FLEE.

Authorities Seek Directors of Three Pittsburg Companies Charged with Embezzlement.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Charged with embezzlement of more than $10,000, Frank D. Dunbar and A. G. Marshall, alleged directors and officers of the Duquesne Mutual Fire Insurance company, Lafayette Mutual Fire Insurance company and North American Mutual Fire Insurance company are being hunted by the authorities.

Rammed Survey Ship Floated.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27.—United States survey ship Hancock, which was rammed and sunk by the steamer Binghamton in Lake Superior Aug. 20, was raised today and towed to Detroit, where it will undergo repairs.

$20 TO COLORADO AND RETURN.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905.

NOT WE ARE "MUCH GOVERNED."

It is true, as President Henry St. George Tucker of the American Bar association says, that we are "a much governed people." The laws of the states embrace many more objects and affect the citizen in many more ways than they did in our early history. But it is not the fact, as Mr. Tucker intimates, that most of the new varieties of legislation are improper and unjustified. Our laws have grown more numerous and complex mainly to meet the requirements of an increasingly populous and complex society.

The rapid congestion of people in cities has raised many new and difficult problems, political, social, and economic, for lawmakers. Some of the problems the state legislatures have relegated to city councils, but many of them they have had to take hold of themselves. Scores of special laws relating to the housing of the poor, to sanitation, to parks, to municipal taxation, to the regulation of public utilities, crowd the statute books of the states—laws for which there was no occasion before there were great cities.

In the early history of the country cloth was woven in the homes of those who were to wear it, and shoes were made by the village shoemaker. The development of the factory system, the increasing subdivision of labor whereby people grow and make hardly anything of what they eat and wear, have necessitated legislation for the protection, on the one hand of workers, on the other of consumers, who, by changed conditions, have been rendered unable to protect themselves.

It is unquestionably true that too many laws are passed. But the changes which have taken place in American laws have been mainly due to changes in American society. And they are as unlikely as the society which they govern ever to return to their pristine state of simplicity.

THE ENGINEER'S SIDE.

Many of the disastrous railway wrecks of recent years have been caused by the mistakes of locomotive engineers. These mistakes have often been attributed to the carelessness or recklessness of the man in the engine cab. An "old timer" gives the engineers' side of the question in an article in the Independent. The blunders they sometimes make, he maintains, are chiefly due to conditions which have developed with the growth of railway traffic and over which engineers have no control.

The "old timer" began to "fire" on an engine twenty-nine years ago. Railway men thought then that a passenger train which averaged twenty-five miles an hour on a run of 90 or 100 miles was a "flyer," and that when they attained a rate of 40 miles an hour they were going at a "dizzy" speed. Traffic was comparatively small and the engineer, in consequence, had few train orders to bear in mind. He also had regular periods of rest, so that if his habits were good he usually came to his work fresh in mind and body.

Time and the enormous growth of railway traffic have changed all this. There are now trains which average sixty miles an hour over runs hundreds of miles long and which occasionally make spurts of speed greatly exceeding this. On tracks where, thirty years ago, there ran a half dozen trains, there now run dozens of them, and the engineer, before he enters his cab, is handed a great bundle of train orders, not one of which as can overlook or forget without imperiling valuable property and hundreds of lives. Instead of having regular periods of rest, as formerly, he is frequently required, during seasons of heavy traffic, to work extra time, and sometimes he is at the throttle incessantly for from eighteen to twenty-four hours. The speed he must make, the mental strain he is always under when making a run, and the mental and physical exhaustion from which he suffers—these, the "old timer" declares, are the true causes of a great majority of the mistakes engineers make. They are not careless or reckless, but, like other men, they sometimes forget.

Trains probably will continue to be run faster and faster. Traffic will grow heavier. Engineers cannot be depended upon to become less forgetful or able to stand a greater strain. Wrecks may, nevertheless, be rendered less frequent and terrible. Air brakes, double tracks, and the block system, if generally adopted, would prevent many—probably a majority—of wrecks. The engineer's hand and mind would be less fallible if railway managers recognized the fact that he is a human being, not a part of his locomotive, and that there are limits to his endurance. Thousands of people are injured and killed in wrecks in the United States every year, not because there are no known means of preventing them, but because the railways do not adopt means that are well known.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The charge that the local health officials at New Orleans knew of the presence of yellow fever some time before they made the fact public is not incredible. If true, it would not be the first time that local authorities have suppressed disagreeable facts as long as they could. The known existence of an epidemic, whether it be yellow fever or smallpox, is harmful to the trade and commerce of a city. Occasionally business men would rather not have the facts known if it can be helped, and are irritated when officials give them prompt publicity. It may be that the New Orleans health authorities, too mindful of the commercial interests of their city, and hopeful that the disease would not spread, were late in their announcement of its presence.

The matter should be thoroughly inquired into. If it shall appear that the charge is well founded there will be a strong reason for intrusting the defense of the country against imported epidemics to the national government. That reason may have so much weight as to overcome the reluctance of state and local authorities to surrender one of their functions.

It may be the good fortune of some cities to have health officers who are as experienced and capable as any in the service of the national government, but the latter will not be influenced by motives which may control the former. If a federal health officer had been in charge at New Orleans he would have declared a quarantine against Central American ports as soon as he heard there was yellow fever there, even if it did interfere with the banana trade. He would have declared it much sooner than the local authorities did. If an officer of the national government had known of the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans early in the summer he would not have thought of the commercial consequences of an announcement. He would have thought only of the health of the people of New Orleans, of Louisiana, and of neighboring states. He would have told the truth at once.

It ought to be manifest to the state officials of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas that the national government, whose officers cannot be influenced by purely local considerations, should mount guard at the seaports and resist all attempts of diseases to break in. If yellow fever were to spread through the gulf states because of the blundering of local officials at New Orleans the people of those states certainly would forget their objections to an extension of federal authority and insist on its taking charge of the subject of quarantine, so that they might be better protected in the future.

The yellow fever epidemic has created alarm in Kentucky and Tennessee communities. It has interfered with the peace of mind of citizens of Missouri and southern Illinois. If the mistakes of local officials at New Orleans are responsible for this, the people whom they have filled with apprehensions have just cause of complaint. They have a right to demand that better men shall be in control at the point where yellow fever is most likely to enter the valley of the Mississippi.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE TO BE SOLD.

The farm in Larue county, Ky., on which Abraham Lincoln was born ninety-six years ago, will be sold at public auction by a trustee in bankruptcy at Hodgenville, Ky., today. Thomas Lincoln, father of the future president, settled on this farm, which now contains 110 acres, soon after his marriage to Nancy Hanks in 1806. From long and poor cultivation the land has grown sterile and of little value for agricultural purposes, and it is expected to go for a price ridiculously small compared with the interest which attaches to it in the public mind.

It is not creditable to the people of Kentucky or of the nation that they permit the birthplace of Lincoln to be hawked about as they would a worn-out piece of ground with which there were connected no historical or patriotic associations. The land, with the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, could be bought and turned into a picturesque and beautiful park. There is no doubt that if this were done the park would be visited by many every year, both foreigners and Americans, for interest in the life of the great man who was raised from a humble station to guide the destinies of the nation at the supreme crisis of its existence grows greater and more widespread as the magnitude of what he did becomes better and more generally appreciated.

Kentucky should have enough pride to take the matter in hand. It has been talked over often, but the time for action has arrived. With the passing of the prejudice and hate engendered by the civil war Lincoln is universally recognized as the greatest and noblest of the many great and noble sons of Kentucky, and the people of that state should no longer delay doing appropriate honor to his memory. Kentuckians should consider that they have both an opportunity and a duty. If Kentucky does not take charge of Lincoln's birthplace the nation ought to. There cannot be too many appropriate memorials of men who have given to the country their energies, their genions, and their lives.

GRAFTING IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

To say that there is graft in private business is not to justify it in public business. An agent's rakeoff, however frequent in the field of individual enterprise, cannot be used to whitewash a politician's "divvy" in a public contract.

Public contracts are, however, a prolific source of boodle—and political corruption in general. Such contracts, indeed, along with franchise grants, constitute the two favorite resources of the big political boss. From these two sources he gets those monetary benefits which are pretty certain to prove his ultimate goal. The typical machine bosses of this community make their living and their fortunes mainly from franchise grants on the one hand or public contracts on the other.

Franchise graft being more conspicuous has been more vigorously and effectually attacked in the reform efforts of the last decade. Public contract graft, being more dispersed and obscure, has been less interfered with. It has been disturbed, but it has not been uprooted.

The bosses in question have their respective pastures. Some feed upon the expenditures of the drainage board, some upon county contracts, some upon the contracts for city supplies, some upon state contracts. The boss who is "next" state and county contracts is most apt to wear republican regalia. The one who is "next" drainage board and city contracts is most apt to shout democratic war cries. In some cases there is an interchange of benefits between "hostile" party machines.

The commissioner of public works is making an effort to hedge up the paths of graft in city contracts connected with his department. He has asked the chairman of the judiciary committee of the council to draft and secure the passage of an ordinance establishing it as the practice of that department to print in its annual report the names of all bidders for department contracts, the amounts bid, the successful bidder, the reasons for accepting any bid not the lowest, and an explanation of all extras.

The commissioner's aim is commendable. The publication of the facts specified would afford an added degree of publicity, and "publicity," as he remarks, "is about the best safeguard we can have." Such an ordinance, however, should provide for one thing additional—namely: Some mode of insuring that supplies are actually up to contract requirements. The drawing of pay for one quality of goods and the delivery of another quality constitutes one of the most frequent forms of graft in furnishing public supplies. Coal contracts are a notorious example in point. Some official should be required in all cases to make regular tests and to certify personally of record, and under proper penalties, that all supplies received correspond to the contract specifications.

The evil consequences of grafting in public purchases are not confined to the resultant monetary loss. They consist to an even greater degree in the resultant demoralization of officials and the resultant corrupting of political methods. A corrupt contract usually means ultimately a corrupted electorate. Chairman Foreman of the judiciary committee has an important ordinance to draft and promote—and its scope might well be extended beyond the department mentioned.

PUBLICITY, in addition to its curative properties, is useful sometimes as a preventive. There are reasons for thinking that it prevented one Addicks from going to the United States senate.

THE gamblers are discovering that Chief Collins has the courage of his press notices.

DR. GLADDEN continues to waste material which he could work up into a lecture.

THIS thing of being advance agent of municipal ownership is keeping Mayor Dunne so busy that he scarcely has time to be mayor at all.

AS LIKELY as not "The System" is to blame for the loss of Tom Lawson's $7,000 bull pup.

THERE may be millions of Russians who do not know there is any war, but the Russian soldiers are not among them.

EVERY day some visitor from Rockford, Ottawa, or Galesburg discovers with wonder that horse cars still are used in Chicago.

"PAWPAWS are ripe," says the Indianapolis News. "but cheer up; you don't have to eat 'em." The lover of pawpaws, however, always feels a thrill of pity for anybody who doesn't like 'em.

IN order to warn innocent and unsuspecting persons against the Elberta peach it is only necessary to mention that the Kansas City Star has tried it and finds it to be the Ben Davis of peaches.

LOOK at the fortune Editor Bryan himself has accumulated since the era of republican prosperity set in.

THERE is a disposition to doubt the story that the Hon. Gumshoe Bill Stone is addicted to the use of buttermilk as a beverage. Buttermilk is fattening, and the Hon. Gumshoe Bill is as lean as a pair of stilts.

AS A matter of justice to the wholesale merchants along Michigan avenue it should be noted that they bring their skids into action only six days in the week.

SPEAKING of tunnels, have you noticed that long, dark passageway under the "new" postoffice building, where the teamsters lock the hind wheels of their wagons with a heavy chain before making the descent?

BUT in order to make that trip in the submarine boat President Roosevelt had to take advantage of a time when Jacob Riis wasn't looking.

BARNEY OLDFIELD ought to give up automobile racing for a while and try airships. They are safer.

DOWIE probably knows what he is doing when he classifies his Zion City services under the head of "amusements."

PITCHER CHESBRO of New York insists that he is the only man in the business who throws the genuine, simon impure eel ball.

IT is comforting to learn from the job printers that there will be no violence in their strike. But will they be able to restrain the tender sympathies of the teamsters?

WHAT London appears to need is a Society for the Amusement of the Blasé Baby.

THE restless people of Dawson City must have formed the idea somehow that there are oodles of gold to be found at the north pole.

"NOT a kopeck for indemnity?" exclaims the czar. The Japanese, we believe, could be induced to accept it in yen.

LOOKS as if it might be up to Special Peace Envoy Roosevelt.

WIDENING HALSTED STREET.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Concerning the widening of Halsted street let me makes this inquiry. Is it really necessary to widen the street in the way proposed and at so great a cost? Cannot every practical advantage thus secured be had by a much cheaper and equally effective method? I have not heard the suggestion from any one, but it has occurred to me that the end desired may be fully attained by arcading. Let the city condemn, say, twenty five feet on each side the same as if the proposed plan were to be carried out, but let the city not condemn say more than twenty to twenty-five feet in altitude from the grade line. The buildings may thus overhang the walks on either side, and the street proper may be carried up to the present building line. Such a course would give all the needed relief to the congestion of the traffic of the street, and at the same time it would be possible to entirely do away with skids across the walks. This latter matter could be accomplished by requiring all goods to be lowered to trucks from the second story of the building and freight raised to that floor by the same means. Possibly it would not give quite the same speed in loading and in unloading thus, and on the other hand might not the entire freedom from interruption by pedestrians more than make good the loss in speed of handling? THE SETZ.

They Eat Seaweed.

Japanese have many curious recipes for cooking seaweed, which, with fern, is almost a staple article of diet in China, Japan, and the Asiatic archipelago. A number of species of seaweed are eaten. Some are soaked, others are dried. Many of the Japanese and Chinese sauces are made from seaweed. Under the name of "Asa-tsusanori" one variety is put up in neat tin boxes and largely sold in the Tokio markets.—Detroit News.

Future Fire.

"You look happy, old man," said Jenks.

"I am," replied Goodman. "I have just renewed the best and cheapest fire insurance a man could possibly have in this world."

"You don't say?"

"Yes. I just paid my pew rent."—Catholic Standard and Times.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright, 1905, By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

ALTHOUGH count de Lur-Saluces, one of the leading members of the royalist party in France, and Eugene Buffet, the principal representative in France of the duc d'Orleans, have had the decree of exile pronounced against them by the high court rescinded, yet they are debarred from any civil or political rights. They cannot vote at elections, nor offer themselves as candidates, nor fill any public office whatsoever, nor act as guardians to the young, nor attest any legal documents; nor appear as witnesses in a court of law, nor even sue at law, save through the agency of a guardian appointed by their respective family councils. In fact, they are subjected to all the disadvantages of a man judicially pronounced a lunatic with the exception that they enjoy their freedom. Ex-Capt. Dreyfus is in identically the same predicament.

This is because they have been pardoned by the president instead of amnestied. It is within the power of the chief magistrate of the state to grant a pardon. But the latter does not carry with it the restoration of civil and political rights to a convicted offender. Those can only be restored by means of an amnesty, and the latter can only be voted by the national legislature. The government was anxious to amnesty the count de Lur-Saluces, Eugene Buffet, and Deroulede, all of whom were convicted some years ago after a trial in the high court of treason against the state and sentenced to banishment and to the loss of their political and civil rights. But the government's amnesty bill encountered so much opposition in parliament that it had to be withdrawn. It was then that President Loubet availed himself of the prerogative of clemency enjoyed by every ruler, and issued a pardon, an act of grace which was received by them with torrents of abuse and insults addressed to the kindly old man, whose name figured on the decree.

Deroulede, however, creature of impulse and crank though he is reputed to be, was the only one of the trio who declined to avail himself of the permission which it contained to return to France, and is now in Austria. The other two, however, lost no time in returning, and signalised their arrival in France by attending a royalist meeting held in their honor, which was characterised by one uninterrupted string of insults hurled at the head of President Loubet—that is to say, of the man by whose personal act of clemency they were enabled to be present. Let me add in this connection that banishment in France can only be pronounced by the senate sitting as a high court, which virtually renders it a legislative act. This is because it does not figure on the ordinary code.

Lady Sherborne, who died in so shockingly sudden a fashion at Cowes during the regatta week, simply dropping off her chair dead without an instant's warning or a moment's apparent illness, at an afternoon tea, on the lawn of the Royal Yacht Squadron club, was a Jewess, having been the daughter and heiress of the late baron de Stern, who, on dying, bequeathed to her a fortune of some $10,000,000. Her brother was raised to the peerage some years ago as Lord Wandsworth, while another brother, who now owns the great Horace Walpole's celebrated suburban country seat, Strawberry hill, received a baronetcy on the occasion of the recent celebration of the king's birthday. Lord Sherborne is well on towards 80, and was near 70 indeed when he married. He is a great character in his way, and his chief claim to renown is that he is probably the best whist player in London, having avoided the temptations of bridge. He was likewise, until his marriage, a noted diner out, and the story is told of him that, coming away from a dinner late one night, he found his coachman was drunk. So he made the fellow take off his livery coat and hat, put them on himself, and drove the brougham home to St. James' square, leaving the coachman reposing on a doorstep. As he drove up before his own mansion the butler, who was relatively new to the place, and who was watching for the carriage, came out, looked into the empty vehicle, and then called up to the man on the box: "What have you done with the old fool inside?" Lord Sherborne explained matters with a smile—and kept the butler.

Lord Sherborne's peerage is one of those created by George III. towards the close of the eighteenth century, on the nomination of his prime minister, Billy Pitt. The family, however, which bears the patronymic of Dutton, is a very ancient one, and its name has figured in the history of Cheshire ever since the twelfth century, while Sherborne Park, the country seat of Lord Sherborne, has been in the possession of the family from the reign of King Henry VIII. Of course, there are some purists who will insist that the Duttons of today are not really Duttons, but Napers. This is due to the fact that on the death of Sir John Dutton of Sherborne Park in the early part of the eighteenth century, without male issue, his estates passed to his sister's son, James Lenox Naper of County Meath, who in accordance with the terms of his uncle's will, assumed with the consent of the crown, the armorial bearings and the name of the Dutton family.

It is not Prince Joseph Nicholas of Windisch-Graetz who has been arrested at Buenos Ayres for the gross maltreatment of his little 6 year old boy, as asserted in the cable dispatches; for Prince Joseph Nicholas is nearly 80 years of age, a general of the Austrian army, and one of the principal dignitaries of the court of Vienna, where he commands the Archer Guard. The prince who has been imprisoned on so ugly a charge is his only son, Prince Francis, a man of about 38 or 40, married to Countess Margaret Harrach, and who, owing to all sorts of unsavory financial scandals, following his insolvency, was compelled, in spite of his father's influence and position, to leave not only Austria but also Europe, and to seek refuge in the new world. It was on the condition of his keeping the Atlantic between them that his relatives in Austria consented to make him an allowance for the maintenance of his wife and children, who insisted on following him into exile. For a time he lived in Brazil, but eventually made his way to Buenos Ayres, where, through his father's influence with the Argentine envoy at Vienna, he secured a position as officer, instructor of cavalry, an arm in which he originally served in Austria, though, of course, his connection with Emperor Francis Joseph's army has long since ceased.

The prince's mother was the famous ballerina and premier danseuse Maria Taglioni, who after declining an offer of morganatic marriage of Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, became the honored wife of Prince Joseph Windisch-Graetz. Under ordinary circumstances a girl of bourgeois rank marrying into such a mediatized family as that of the Windisch-Graetz, would not have been permitted to share her husband's honors and rank. But so exceptional was the position which this most famous danseuse of her day enjoyed that Prince Joseph was not considered as having rendered himself guilty of a mésalliance, and while she did not go to court, her salon became one of the most popular in the Austrian capital. Indeed it was there that Prince Kraft Hohenlohe, the military attaché of the Prussian legation at Vienna, was, according to the admissions contained in his recently published autobiography, enabled to pick up all those pieces of information concerning the ministerial, military, and political moves in Austria, which proved so invaluable to the authorities at Berlin, especially in the war between Austria and Prussia of 1866.

The house of Windisch-Graetz is not only one of the most ancient and illustrious in Europe but is also mediatized, and as such has the right to marry on a footing of equality with the now reigning houses of Europe. Thus, Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz married Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, and grandchild of Emperor Francis Joseph. Prince Hugo Windisch-Graetz married the late Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and many other of such alliances could be enumerated. In Vienna, however, the name of Windisch-Graetz is not beloved. For the people of that gay capital can never forget that it was Field Marshal Prince Alfred Windisch-Graetz who subjected its inhabitants to all the horrors of a siege and bombardment in 1848, when they had revolted against the crown and government and driven the reigning house and the government from the metropolis.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Sermons in Song.

Look at the Stars

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

"I have showed thee new things from this time, even hidden things, and thou didst not know them."—Isaiah xlviii., 6.

"Look at the stars" . . .
I look and see
The same familiar face of night,
As common as all things that be
Spread constantly before the sight.
And then I earthward turn my eyes
With mocking smiles for those who fret
The simple people and the wise
With blinking stars that rise and set.

"Look at the stars" . . .
Again I gaze
And mark the stateliness outspread
Until it seems that marvel ways
Are slowly opened overhead,
Until in fancy I may trace
The regal progress of each star
Upon some great highroad of space
That leads forever wide and far.

"Look at the stars" . . .
There, where a world
In the illimitable deep,
Its draperies of darkness furled,
Waits to be summoned from its sleep;
There where the stillness takes on form,
Where very nothingness is filled
With worlds that circle, swarm on swarm;
Where the eternal builders build!

"Look at the stars" . . .
Now to my ken
Comes that which makes me understand
The soulspeech of those ancient men:
"Within the hollow of his hand."
The full tides of the centuries,
By billows of creation tossed,
Chant the primeval melodies
That in the hush of years are lost.

"Look at the stars" . . .
Sun shouts to sun;
I hear deep calling unto deep;
Dead worlds and planets but begun
Keep pace with the unending sweep.
It is no common, starflecked sky—
It is a page of some great book
Writ as the ages journey by.
My eyes are closed. I dare not look!

W. D. N.

CENSUS BUREAU GIVES STATISTICS OF TEACHERS.

Large Cities Better Supplied with Instructors than Smaller Towns and Country Districts—Women Take Lead.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—The bureau of the census has just published in bulletin 23 a discussion and analysis of the census statistics of teachers, written by Prof. Walter F. Willcox of Cornell university.

In these statistics no distinction is made between teachers in schools and those in colleges and universities. The importance of the teacher's occupation in the United States is emphasized by the fact that the number of teachers exceeds the total number of clergymen, physicians, and lawyers.

Few persons require the services of a professional teacher before they are 5 years of age, or after they are 25. Accordingly, the writer of this bulletin, with a view to determining how the supply of teachers compares with the demand, has computed the ratio of the number of teachers to the total number of persons from 5 to 24 years of age. Thus he finds that in continental United States in 1900 there were 140 teachers for every 10,000 persons of the age specified, which represents an average of 1 teacher for 71 potential pupils. According to this method of comparison, the supply of teachers is increasing and has more than doubled within the last thirty years, since in 1870 there were only 67 teachers to every 10,000 persons of teachable age, or 1 teacher for 137 potential pupils.

In 1900 Nevada had the largest proportional number of teachers reported in any state or territory. Vermont was the second state in this respect, Maine the third, and Iowa the fourth. The proportion of teachers was smallest in some of the southern states. During the last decade the proportion has increased in every state and territory, the increase reaching a maximum in the state of Washington. The states of the north and west showed a greater increase than those of the south.

The proportion of teachers in continental United States is smaller than in England and Wales, but greater than in Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Mexico, or Cuba, and in the following states the proportion is greater than in England and Wales: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California. During recent years the proportion of teachers increased in this country to a greater extent than in England, France, Germany, or Canada.

The proportion of teachers in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants is greater than in smaller cities or country districts. This condition, however, does not prevail in all divisions of the United States. In the north Atlantic and north central divisions the larger cities are not so well supplied with teachers as the smaller cities and country districts, a fact which suggests the inference that where an effective educational system is of recent growth it has developed more rapidly in the cities, but where it has been established for a generation or more it has established a larger ratio of teachers to population in the slowly growing rural districts than in the rapidly growing cities.

The immigrant population contains fewer teachers in proportion to its numbers than the negro population. The children of immigrants, however, have engaged in teaching to such an extent that the proportion of teachers among adults of this class exceeds the proportion among white children of native parents.

In continental United States, as in all countries for which figures were obtainable, the greater part of the teaching is done by women. The excess of female teachers over male is greater in this country than in any other. The per cent of female teachers, moreover, is increasing steadily, having advanced from 67.8 in 1880 to 70.8 in 1890 and to 73.4 in 1900. These are the figures for continental United States. From 1890 to 1900 there was an increase in every state and territory except New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and New Mexico. The per cent of male teachers is higher in the south than in the north. There were relatively more male teachers in West Virginia than in any other state and fewer in Vermont, the per cents being 48.2 and 11.8.

More than one-fourth of the white teachers were males, over one-third of the negro teachers, and nearly one-half of the Indian and Mongolian teachers. For white teachers the proportion of males was highest among the foreign born, and of females among native whites of foreign parentage.

In the larger cities of every geographic division in continental United States about four-fifths, or 80 per cent, of the teachers were women, while in the country the per cent of women teachers varied from 35.5 in the south central division to 77.2 in the north Atlantic division.

In the south the proportion of male teachers in the larger cities was twice as great as in the smaller cities and country districts, while in the north Atlantic states there was comparatively little difference between city and country in this respect.

Teachers as a class were older in 1900 than at any previous census, and therefore were probably more experienced and efficient. The tendency in this country, as in others, seems to be toward an increasing proportion of teachers in vigorous adult life.

The white teachers were younger than the negro, but older than the Indian teachers. Elderly teachers were most numerous in the east and least in the middle west. There was a larger proportion of young teachers in cities of at least 25,000 population than outside of such cities. Young male teachers were most numerous among whites and least among negroes, while young female teachers were most numerous among Indians and least among whites.

THE VALUE OF SAKHALIN.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Alaska is one hundred times as large as Sakhalin and one hundred times as valuable, yet Russia sold it to America for $7,200,000. Why then should the half of Sakhalin be rated at $600,000,000? Isn't the estimate absurd?

The northern half of Sakhalin is worthless, but the southern portion is habitable and has some value as a fishing station. Japan never colonized it, and only a few fishermen, without their families, lived there during the season. The importance of Sakhalin to Russia depends on its proximity to her continental territory, and especially to its command of the Strait of La Perouse, Vladivostok's outlet to the Pacific.

The obstacle to peace is not the advice of the German emperor, but the advice of Lord Lansdowne to Tokio, to make no concession. It is on Downing street that our president should use his great influence for peace. England has an interest in weakening and humiliating Russia as much as possible. But Japan's interest is to secure herself from a war of revenge, as she is to be Russia's neighbor always.

The plan of buying Sakhalin at a fictitious price originated with Sir Charles Dilke, who suggested it to Japan several months ago. He foresaw that Russia would object to an indemnity—the thing that Japan most desires. The plan was adopted at Tokio, and Baron Komura announced that he would undertake peace negotiations only on three conditions, the first of which was that Japan should be in military occupation of Sakhalin. Thereupon, the raid on the island was effected, and Japan got something to trade with. But Sakhalin does not yet belong to Japan, and will not so long as Russia does not concede it. A raid over another nation's territory does not confer a permanent title in international law. Russia must first cede the island to Japan, and then, if the latter wants to sell it back, $1,000,000 would be about the worth of the northern half, and the whole island is not worth the price of Alaska.

C. D. JOHNSON.

PERSONAL

William Travers Jerome's name was decided by the toss of a coin.

Miss Grace Corbin, daughter of Maj. Gen. Corbin, has been adopted into the Sioux Indian tribe and named Princess Pure Heart.

George Meredith, so Hugh Chisholm says, mutilates his stories as recklessly as if he were employed on the night desk of a metropolitan daily.

Dr. Joseph Spencer Kennard of Tarrytown, N. Y., is to be knighted by the king of Italy at the next levee, on account of his novels in Italian.

At Brussels recently a charitable performance was made notable through the introduction of a ballet in which sixty women of title took part.

ORDER ABOLISHING SHIP CANTEEN DECLARED TO HAVE BALEFUL EFFECT.

Richard Weightman Writes That Agitation in Favor of Return to Old Order in Navy Is Being Made by Those Who Have Studied the Situation.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—In one of my letters to THE TRIBUNE, two or three weeks ago, I indulged myself in some passing comment on the fruit of the so-called "temperance reformers'" activities, especially as it is illustrated by the Jackies of the navy when they get shore leave.

The immediate case in point was a disgraceful drunken riot in Newport, in the course of which the local authorities had to confront a mixed mob of sailors and marines, women were knocked down on Bellevue avenue itself, and the town given over to pandemonium for several hours. It was not an isolated and abnormal outburst, but, on the contrary, a perfectly typical instance, as all naval officers know.

The notoriety it obtained in the newspapers is explicable on the ground that it occurred in an orderly village instead of some great seaboard city whose slums and purlieus are only too familiar with such scenes, though they seldom give up their secrets to the public. The question has been growing more serious ever since Secretary Long abolished the ship canteen in 1899.

Seeks Month's Supply in a Night.

Naval officers of all grades, but particularly those of the medical and pay corps, who are brought in closest contact with the problem, are practically unanimous in deploring the situation, and almost any well informed one you speak to on the subject will say that there has been a *steady* deterioration in the morale of the service—to say nothing of the health of the men—as the result of Secretary Long's order of six years or so ago. Before that when the men could have beer served with their meals they were much better satisfied. There was less sickness, less discontent, less desertion. Jacky did not always think it necessary when he reached port and got shore leave to make for the nearest rum shop and "tank up."

Now, however, knowing that he will not have another chance for a long time, he tries to maintain an average by taking on a month's supply in one night. Moreover, he takes the first that he can find, exercising no discrimination as to the quality of the article or the environment in which he absorbs it. So, for a few hours, he is prodigiously and violently drunk, and for some more hours afterwards he is ill, demoralised, and miserable.

Points in Chicago Clipping.

These are the notorious facts of the case, at least they are notorious with those who have really looked for them and who are honest enough to state them truthfully, and it is well known in official circles that the question of revoking Long's order and reinstating the old order of things will be pressed upon Secretary Bonaparte's attention by those who have the good of the service at heart and are closely concerned in the moral and physical welfare of the men.

Someone has sent me a choice page from a Chicago periodical commenting on my letter of the 7th inst., to which reference is made. I gather from a careful perusal of this article that the facts of the case have escaped the observation of the editor. Here are a few gems of thought which I have culled for preservation:

It pains us to inform this Washington ignoramus that there never was a "ship canteen" in all the history of the navy.

It pains us to break the news to Brother Weightman that the "beer in the forecastle" even in the old canteen days existed only in his own alcoholic imagination. So all of this flow of urine from Mr. Weightman's eyelashes is material stopped.

There never has been a canteen on board a ship in the United States navy.

Since Sept. 1, 1862, when congress abolished the grog ration, neither wine, nor beer, nor even temperance drinks were ever carried to sea in the ships of the United States navy, except in the private mess of officers and in the medical stores. Conditions in this respect now are precisely as they have been.

The navy canteens existed only at the navy yards and naval stations and nowhere else.

Naval Order Is Cited.

As will be seen, the question is one of fact. Was there or was there not a ship canteen in existence before Secretary Long issued his order of Feb. 3, 1899? This is the order verbatim as it appeared on the books of the department:

Navy Department, Feb. 3, 1899.—General order No. 398.—After mature deliberation, the department has decided that it is best for the interests of the service that the sale or issuance to enlisted men of malt or other alcoholic liquors on board ships of the navy, or within the limits of any station, be prohibited.

Therefore, after the receipt of this order, commanding officers and commandants are forbidden to allow any malt or other alcoholic liquor to be sold to or issued to enlisted men, either on board ship or within the limits of navy yards, naval stations, or marine barracks, except in the medical department. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

There can hardly be any two opinions as to the significance of this language. Unless we are to imagine the venerable and the thoughtful Mr. Long in the act of abolishing things that did not exist and forbidding practices that nobody had ever heard of we are bound to interpret this order as recognizing the reality of the ship canteen and as intended to put an end to it. And indeed as a matter of flagrant fact, that is precisely what the order meant. The ship canteen did exist, had existed for years, and Mr. Long "after mature deliberation" yielded to the importunities of a lot of well meaning but mischievous busybodies. He put upon the navy the most deplorable handicap that congress has put upon the army and with the same deplorable result.

Agitate for Old Order.

Deprived of the mild relaxation and conviviality which they once enjoyed on board ship, at naval stations, or at army posts, as the case might be, our soldiers and sailors now seek consolation in excess and under circumstances of the most abhorrent license. Moreover, every officer in the military service of the country knows, and nine out of every ten of them are ready to assert, that the new dispensation has operated a most baleful influence upon both branches of our military establishment.

So serious and so unmistakable is this influence, and so sinister its harvest the wives, daughters, etc., of officers have organized an association for the purpose of exerting pressure upon congress to undo the evil that has been done. These are not dreamers and doctrinaires. They are close to the facts as they really exist. They see the evil. Indirectly, perhaps, but none the less sensibly, they feel it. They are not meddling ignorantly with other people's business, but attending legally and conscientiously, to their own.

Whether congress will do its plain duty in the premises is a question. There is no room of doubt, however, that the leaders of both parties at the capital know by this time what they ought to do.

PRIZES OF $6,480 FOR LEAD POISON TREATISES.

International Labor Office Invites Competition in Interest of Better Conditions for Workmen Engaged in Mining and Allied Industries.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The International labor office of Basel, Switzerland, has invited an international prize competition for the prevention of lead poisoning to which all workmen occupied in lead mining and smelting are exposed. The danger of this kind of work also applies to those engaged in the manufacture of storage batteries, white lead and other pigments, type, paints, and the like.

The matter is declared of particular interest in the United States because of the great lead mining industry and its kindred interests. The total amount set apart for prizes is $6,480.

The prize competition is one of the projects of the international labor office which was organized in 1901 by those advocating the legal protection of workmen. The organization is subsidized by the United States and a number of European countries.

Due to the efforts of the international association, the Swiss federal council called out an international labor conference, which was held in Berne in May, 1905. Its special object was to discuss the abolishment of the use of yellow phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and the prohibition of night work for women in the industry.

The following prizes are offered:

1. One prize of $1,200 for the best treatise on the prevention of lead poisoning in the operation of mining and milling lead ores or ores containing lead.

2. One prize of $2,400 for the best treatise on the prevention of lead poisoning in smelting and refining works.

3. Two prizes—one first of $600, one second of $360—for the best treatises on the prevention of lead poisoning in the chemical application of lead as in white lead works, manufacture of other lead paints, of electric accumulators (storage batteries), etc.

4. Four prizes—one of $360, one of $240, two of $180 each—for the best treatises on the prevention of lead poisoning in the trades of house, ship, coach

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AT CHICAGO (ILL.) POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905.

WHY WE ARE "MUCH GOVERNED."

It is true, as President Henry St. George Tucker of the American Bar association says, that we are "a much governed people." The laws of the states embrace many more objects and affect the citizen in many more ways than they did in our early history. But it is not the fact, as Mr. Tucker intimates, that most of the new varieties of legislation are improper and unjustified. Our laws have grown more numerous and complex mainly to meet the requirements of an increasingly populous and complex society.

The rapid congestion of people in cities has raised many new and difficult problems, political, social, and economic, for lawmakers. Some of the problems the state legislatures have relegated to city councils, but many of them they have had to take hold of themselves. Scores of special laws relating to the housing of the poor, to sanitation, to parks, to municipal taxation, to the regulation of public utilities, crowd the statute books of the states—laws for which there was no occasion before there were great cities.

In the early history of the country cloth was woven in the homes of those who were to wear it, and shoes were made by the village shoemaker. The development of the factory system, the increasing subdivision of labor whereby people grow and make hardly anything of what they eat and wear, have necessitated legislation for the protection, on the one hand of workers, on the other of consumers, who, by changed conditions, have been rendered unable to protect themselves.

It is unquestionably true that too many laws are passed. But the changes which have taken place in American laws have been mainly due to changes in American society, and they are as unlikely as the society which they govern ever to return to their pristine state of simplicity.

THE ENGINEER'S SIDE.

Many of the disastrous railway wrecks of recent years have been caused by the mistakes of locomotive engineers. These mistakes have often been attributed to the carelessness or recklessness of the man in the engine cab. An "old timer" gives the engineers' side of the question in an article in the Independent. The blunders they sometimes make, he maintains, are chiefly due to conditions which have developed with the growth of railway traffic and over which engineers have no control.

The "old timer" began to "fire" on an engine twenty-nine years ago. Railway men thought then that a passenger train which averaged twenty-five miles an hour on a run of 90 or 100 miles was a "flyer," and that when they attained a rate of 40 miles an hour they were going at a "dizzy" speed. Traffic was comparatively small and the engineer, in consequence, had few train orders to bear in mind. He also had regular periods of rest, so that if his habits were good he usually came to his work fresh in mind and body.

Time and the enormous growth of railway traffic have changed all this. There are now trains which average sixty miles an hour over runs hundreds of miles long and which occasionally make spurts of speed greatly exceeding this. On tracks where, thirty years ago, there ran a half dozen trains, there now run dozens of them, and the engineer, before he enters his cab, is handed a great bundle of train orders, not one of which he can overlook or forget without imperiling valuable property and hundreds of lives. Instead of having regular periods of rest, as formerly, he is frequently required, during seasons of heavy traffic, to work extra time, and sometimes he is at the throttle incessantly for from eighteen to twenty-four hours. The speed he must make, the mental strain he is always under when making a run, and the mental and physical exhaustion from which he suffers—these, the "old timer" declares, are the true causes of a great majority of the mistakes engineers make. They are not careless or reckless, but, like other men, they sometimes forget.

Trains probably will continue to be run faster and faster. Traffic will grow heavier. Engineers cannot be depended upon to become less forgetful or able to stand a greater strain. Wrecks may, nevertheless, be rendered less frequent and terrible. Air brakes, double tracks, and the block system, if generally adopted, would prevent many—probably a majority—of wrecks. The engineer's hand and mind would be less fallible if railway managers recognized the fact that he is a human being, not a part of his locomotive, and that there are limits to his endurance. Thousands of people are injured and killed in wrecks in the United States every year, not because there are no known means of preventing them, but because the railways do not adopt means that are well known.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The charge that the local health officials at New Orleans knew of the presence of yellow fever some time before they made the fact public is not incredible. If true, it would not be the first time that local authorities have suppressed disagreeable facts as long as they could. The known existence of an epidemic, whether it be yellow fever or smallpox, is harmful to the trade and commerce of a city. Occasionally business men would rather not have the facts known if it can be helped, and are irritated when officials give them prompt publicity. It may be that the New Orleans health authorities, too mindful of the commercial interests of their city, and hopeful that the disease would not spread, were late in their announcement of its presence.

The matter should be thoroughly inquired into. If it shall appear that the charge is well founded there will be a strong reason for intrusting the defense of the country against imported epidemics to the national government. That reason may have so much weight as to overcome the reluctance of state and local authorities to surrender one of their functions.

It may be the good fortune of some cities to have health officers who are as experienced and capable as any in the service of the national government, but the latter will not be influenced by motives which may control the former. If a federal health officer had been in charge at New Orleans he would have declared a quarantine against Central American ports as soon as he heard there was yellow fever there, even if it did interfere with the banana trade. He would have declared it much sooner than the local authorities did. If an officer of the national government had known of the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans early in the summer he would not have thought of the commercial consequences of an announcement. He would have thought only of the health of the people of New Orleans, of Louisiana, and of neighboring states. He would have told the truth at once.

It ought to be manifest to the state officials of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas that the national government, whose officers cannot be influenced by purely local considerations, should mount guard at the seaports and resist all attempts of diseases to break in. If yellow fever were to spread through the gulf states because of the blundering of local officials at New Orleans the people of those states certainly would forget their objections to an extension of federal authority and insist on its taking charge of the subject of quarantine, so that they might be better protected in the future.

The yellow fever epidemic has created alarm in Kentucky and Tennessee communities. It has interfered with the peace of mind of citizens of Missouri and southern Illinois. If the mistakes of local officials at New Orleans are responsible for this, the people whom they have filled with apprehensions have just cause of complaint. They have a right to demand that better men shall be in control at the point where yellow fever is most likely to enter the valley of the Mississippi.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE TO BE SOLD.

The farm in Larue county, Ky., on which Abraham Lincoln was born ninety-six years ago, will be sold at public auction by a trustee in bankruptcy at Hodgenville, Ky., today. Thomas Lincoln, father of the future president, settled on this farm, which now contains 110 acres, soon after his marriage to Nancy Hanks in 1806. From long and poor cultivation the land has grown sterile and of little value for agricultural purposes, and it is expected to go for a price ridiculously small compared with the interest which attaches to it in the public mind.

It is not creditable to the people of Kentucky or of the nation that they permit the birthplace of Lincoln to be hawked about as they would a wornout piece of ground with which there were connected no historical or patriotic associations. The land, with the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, could be bought and turned into a picturesque and beautiful park. There is no doubt that if this were done the park would be visited by many every year, both foreigners and Americans, for interest in the life of the great man who was raised from a humble station to guide the destinies of the nation at the supreme crisis of its existence grows greater and more widespread as the magnitude of what he did becomes better and more generally appreciated.

Kentucky should have enough pride to take the matter in hand. It has been talked over often, but the time for action has arrived. With the passing of the prejudice and hate engendered by the civil war Lincoln is universally recognized as the greatest and noblest of the many great and noble sons of Kentucky, and the people of that state should no longer delay doing appropriate honor to his memory. Kentuckians should consider that they have both an opportunity and a duty. If Kentucky does not take charge of Lincoln's birthplace the nation ought to. There cannot be too many appropriate memorials of men who have given to the country their energies, their genious, and their lives.

GRAFTING IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

To say that there is graft in private business is not to justify it in public business. An agent's rakeoff, however frequent in the field of individual enterprise, cannot be used to whitewash a politician's "divvy" in a public contract.

Public contracts are, however, a prolific source of boodle—and political corruption in general. Such contracts, indeed, along with franchise grants, constitute the two favorite resources of the big political boss. From these two sources he gets those monetary benefits which are pretty certain to prove his ultimate goal. The typical machine bosses of this community make their living and their fortunes mainly from franchise grants on the one hand or public contracts on the other.

Franchise graft being more conspicuous has been more vigorously and effectually attacked in the reform efforts of the last decade. Public contract graft, being more dispersed and obscure, has been less interfered with. It has been disturbed, but it has not been uprooted.

The bosses in question have their respective pastures. Some feed upon the expenditures of the drainage board, some upon county contracts, some upon the contracts for city supplies, some upon state contracts. The boss who is "next" state and county contracts is most apt to wear republican regalia. The one who is "next" drainage board and city contracts is most apt to shout democratic war cries. In some cases there is an interchange of benefits between "hostile" party machines.

The commissioner of public works is making an effort to hedge up the paths of graft in city contracts connected with his department. He has asked the chairman of the judiciary committee of the council to draft and secure the passage of an ordinance establishing it as the practice of that department to print in its annual report the names of all bidders for department contracts, the amounts bid, the successful bidder, the reasons for accepting any bid not the lowest, and an explanation of all extras.

The commissioner's aim is commendable. The publication of the facts specified would afford an added degree of publicity, and "publicity," as he remarks, "is about the best safeguard we can have." Such an ordinance, however, should provide for one thing additional—namely: Some mode of insuring that supplies are actually up to contract requirements. The drawing of pay for one quality of goods and the delivery of another quality constitutes one of the most frequent forms of graft in furnishing public supplies. Coal contracts are a notorious example in point. Some official should be required in all cases to make regular tests and to certify personally of record, and under proper penalties, that all supplies received correspond to the contract specifications.

The evil consequences of grafting in public purchases are not confined to the resultant monetary loss. They consist to an even greater degree in the resultant demoralization of officials and the resultant corrupting of political methods. A corrupt contract usually means ultimately a corrupted electorate. Chairman Foreman of the judiciary committee has an important ordinance to draft and promote—and its scope might well be extended beyond the department mentioned.

PUBLICITY, in addition to its curative properties, is useful sometimes as a preventive. There are reasons for thinking that it prevented one Addicks from going to the United States senate.

THE gamblers are discovering that Chief Collins has the courage of his press notices.

DR. GLADDEN continues to waste material which he could work up into a lecture.

THIS thing of being advance agent of municipal ownership is keeping Mayor Dunne so busy that he scarcely has time to be mayor at all.

AS LIKELY as not "The System" is to blame for the loss of Tom Lawson's $7,000 bull pup.

THERE may be millions of Russians who do not know there is any war, but the Russian soldiers are not among them.

EVERY day some visitor from Rockford, Ottawa, or Galesburg discovers with wonder that horse cars still are used in Chicago.

"PAWPAWS are ripe," says the Indianapolis News, "but cheer up; you don't have to eat 'em." The lover of pawpaws, however, always feels a thrill of pity for anybody who doesn't like 'em.

IN order to warn innocent and unsuspecting persons against the Elberta peach it is only necessary to mention that the Kansas City Star has tried it and finds it to be the Ben Davis of peaches.

LOOK at the fortune Editor Bryan himself has accumulated since the era of republican prosperity set in.

THERE is a disposition to doubt the story that the Hon. Gumshoe Bill Stone is addicted to the use of buttermilk as a beverage. Buttermilk is fattening, and the Hon. Gumshoe Bill is as lean as a pair of stilts.

AS A matter of justice to the wholesale merchants along Michigan avenue it should be noted that they bring their skids into action only six days in the week.

SPEAKING of tunnels, have you noticed that long, dark passageway under the "new" postoffice building, where the teamsters lock the hind wheels of their wagons with a heavy chain before making the descent?

BUT in order to make that trip in the submarine boat President Roosevelt had to take advantage of a time when Jacob Riis wasn't looking.

BARNEY OLDFIELD ought to give up automobile racing for a while and try airships. They are safer.

DOWIE probably knows what he is doing when he classifies his Zion City services under the head of "amusements."

PITCHER CHESBRO of New York insists that he is the only man in the business who throws the genuine, simon impure eel ball.

IT is comforting to learn from the job printers that there will be no violence in their strike. But will they be able to restrain the tender sympathies of the teamsters?

WHAT London appears to need is a Society for the Amusement of the Blasé Baby.

THE restless people of Dawson City must have formed the idea somehow that there are oodles of gold to be found at the north pole.

"NOT a kopeck for indemnity!" exclaims the czar. The Japanese, we believe, could be induced to accept it in yen.

LOOKS as if it might be up to Special Peace Envoy Roosevelt.

WIDENING HALSTED STREET.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Concerning the widening of Halsted street let me makes this inquiry. Is it really necessary to widen the street in the way proposed and at so great a cost? Cannot every practical advantage thus secured be had by a much cheaper and equally effective method? I have not heard the suggestion from any one, but it has occurred to me that the end desired may be fully attained by arcading. Let the city condemn, say, twenty five feet on each side the same as if the proposed plan were to be carried out, but let the city not condemn any more than twenty to twenty-five feet in altitude from the grade line. The buildings may thus overhang the walks on either side, and the street proper may be carried up to the present building line. Such a course would give all the needed relief to the congestion of the traffic of the street, and at the same time it would be possible to entirely do away with skids across the walks. This latter matter could be accomplished by requiring all goods to be lowered to trucks from the second story of the building and freight raised to that floor by the same means. Possibly it would not give quite the same speed in loading and in unloading thus, and on the other hand might not the entire freedom from interruption by pedestrians more than make good the loss in speed of handling? THESSETES.

They Eat Seaweed.

Japanese have many curious recipes for cooking seaweed, which, with fern, is almost a staple article of diet in China, Japan, and the Asiatic archipelago. A number of species of seaweed are eaten. Some are soaked, others are dried. Many of the Japanese and Chinese sauces are made from seaweed. Under the name of "Asakusanori" one variety is put up in neat tin boxes and largely sold in the Tokio markets.—Detroit News.

Future Fire.

"You look happy, old man," said Jenks.

"I am," replied Goodman. "I have just renewed the best and cheapest fire insurance a man could possibly have in this world."

"You don't say?"

"Yes, I just paid my pew rent."—Catholic Standard and Times.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright, 1905, By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

ALTHOUGH count de Lur-Saluces, one of the leading members of the royalist party in France, and Eugene Buffet, the principal representative in France of the duc d'Orleans, have had the decree of exile pronounced against them by the high court rescinded, yet they are debarred from any civil or political rights. They cannot vote at elections, nor offer themselves as candidates, nor fill any public office whatsoever, nor act as guardians to the young, nor attest any legal documents, nor appear as witnesses in a court of law, nor even sue at law, save through the agency of a guardian appointed by their respective family councils. In fact, they are subjected to all the disadvantages of a man judicially pronounced a lunatic with the exception that they enjoy their freedom. Ex-Capt. Dreyfus is in identically the same predicament.

This is because they have been pardoned by the president instead of amnestied. It is within the power of the chief magistrate of the state to grant a pardon. But the latter does not carry with it the restoration of civil and political rights to a convicted offender. Those can only be restored by means of an amnesty, and the latter can only be voted by the national legislature. The government was anxious to amnesty the count de Lur-Saluces, Eugene Buffet, and Deroulede, all of whom were convicted some years ago after a trial in the high court of treason against the state and sentenced to banishment and to the loss of their political and civil rights. But the government's amnesty bill encountered so much opposition in parliament that it had to be withdrawn. It was then that President Loubet availed himself of the prerogative of clemency enjoyed by every ruler, and issued a pardon, an act of grace which was received by them with torrents of abuse and insults addressed to the kindly old man, whose name figured on the decree.

Deroulede, however, creature of impulse and crank though he is reputed to be, was the only one of the trio who declined to avail himself of the permission which it contained to return to France, and is now in Austria. The other two, however, lost no time in returning, and signalized their arrival in France by attending a royalist meeting held in their honor, which was characterized by one uninterrupted string of insults hurled at the head of President Loubet—that is to say, of the man by whose personal act of clemency they were enabled to be present. Let me add in this connection that banishment in France can only be pronounced by the senate sitting as a high court, which virtually renders it a legislative act. This is because it does not figure on the ordinary code.

Lady Sherborne, who died in so shockingly sudden a fashion at Cowes during the regatta week, simply dropping off her chair dead without an instant's warning or a moment's apparent illness, at an afternoon tea, on the lawn of the Royal Yacht Squadron club, was a Jewess, having been the daughter and heiress of the late baron de Stern, who, on dying, bequeathed to her a fortune of some $10,000,000. Her brother was raised to the peerage some years ago as Lord Wandsworth, while another brother, who now owns the great Horace Walpole's celebrated suburban country seat, Strawberry hill, received a baronetcy on the occasion of the recent celebration of the king's birthday. Lord Sherborne is well on towards 80, and was near 70 indeed when he married. He is a great character in his way, and his chief claim to renown is that he is probably the best whist player in London, having avoided the temptations of bridge. He was likewise, until his marriage, a noted diner out, and the story is told of him that, coming away from a dinner late one night, he found his coachman was drunk. So he made the fellow take off his livery coat and hat, put them on himself, and drove the brougham home to St. James' square, leaving the coachman reposing on a doorstep. As he drove up before his own mansion the butler, who was relatively new to the place, and who was watching for the carriage, came out, looked into the empty vehicle, and then called up to the man on the box: "What have you done with the old fool inside?" Lord Sherborne explained matters with a smile—and kept the butler.

Lord Sherborne's peerage is one of those created by George III. towards the close of the eighteenth century, on the nomination of his prime minister, Billy Pitt. The family, however, which bears the patronymic of Dutton, is a very ancient one, and its name has figured in the history of Cheshire ever since the twelfth century, while Sherborne Park, the country seat of Lord Sherborne, has been in the possession of the family from the reign of King Henry VIII. Of course, there are some purists who will insist that the Duttons of today are not really Duttons, but Napers. This is due to the fact that on the death of Sir John Dutton of Sherborne Park in the early part of the eighteenth century, without male issue, his estates passed to his sister's son, James Lenox Naper of County Meath, who in accordance with the terms of his uncle's will, assumed with the consent of the crown, the armorial bearings and the name of the Dutton family.

It is not Prince Joseph Nicholas of Windisch-Graetz who has been arrested at Buenos Ayres for the gross maltreatment of his little 6 year old boy, as asserted in the cable dispatches; for Prince Joseph Nicholas is nearly 80 years of age, a general of the Austrian army, and one of the principal dignitaries of the court of Vienna, where he commands the Archer Guard. The prince who has been imprisoned on so ugly a charge is his only son, Prince Francis, a man of about 38 or 40, married to Countess Margaret Harrach, and who, owing to all sorts of unsavory financial scandals, following his insolvency, was compelled, in spite of his father's influence and position, to leave not only Austria but also Europe, and to seek refuge in the new world. It was on the condition of his keeping the Atlantic between them that his relatives in Austria consented to make him an allowance for the maintenance of his wife and children, who insisted on following him into exile. For a time he lived in Brazil, but eventually made his way to Buenos Ayres, where, through his father's influence with the Argentine envoy at Vienna, he secured a position as officer, instructor of cavalry, an arm in which he originally served in Austria, though, of course, his connection with Emperor Francis Joseph's army has long since ceased.

The prince's mother was the famous ballerina and premier danseuse Maria Taglioni, who after declining an offer of morganatic marriage of Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, became the honored wife of Prince Joseph Windisch-Graetz. Under ordinary circumstances a girl of bourgeois rank marrying into such a mediatized family as that of the Windisch-Graetz, would not have been permitted to share her husband's honors and rank. But so exceptional was the position which this most famous danseuse of her day enjoyed that Prince Joseph was not considered as having rendered himself guilty of a mésalliance, and while she did not go to court, her salon became one of the most popular in the Austrian capital. Indeed it was there that Prince Kraft Hohenlohe, the military attaché of the Prussian legation at Vienna, was, according to the admissions contained in his recently published autobiography, enabled to pick up all those pieces of information concerning the ministerial, military, and political moves in Austria, which proved so invaluable to the authorities at Berlin, especially in the war between Austria and Prussia of 1866.

The house of Windisch-Graetz is not only one of the most ancient and illustrious in Europe but is also mediatized, and as such has the right to marry on a footing of equality with the now reigning houses of Europe. Thus, Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz married Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, and grandchild of Emperor Francis Joseph. Prince Hugo Windisch-Graetz married the late Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and many other of such alliances could be enumerated. In Vienna, however, the name of Windisch-Graetz is not beloved. For the people of that gay capital can never forget that it was Field Marshal Prince Alfred Windisch-Graetz who subjected its inhabitants to all the horrors of a siege and bombardment in 1848, when they had revolted against the crown and government and driven the reigning house and the government from the metropolis.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Sermons in Song.

"Look at the Stars"

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

"I have showed thee new things from this time, even hidden things, and thou didst not know them."—Isaiah xlviii., 6.

"Look at the stars" . . .
I look and see
The same familiar face of night,
As common as all things that be
Spread constantly before the sight.
And then I earthward turn my eyes
With mocking smiles for those who fret
The simple people and the wise
With blinking stars that rise and set.

"Look at the stars" . . .
Again I gaze
And mark the statelíness outspread
Until it seems that marvel ways
Are slowly opened overhead,
Until in fancy I may trace
The regal progress of each star
Upon some great highroad of space
That leads forever wide and far.

"Look at the stars" . . .
There, where a world
In the illimitable deep,
Its draperies of darkness furled,
Waits to be summoned from its sleep;
There where the stillness takes on form,
Where very nothingness is filled
With worlds that circle, swarm on swarm;
Where the eternal builders build!

"Look at the stars" . . .
Now to my ken
Comes that which makes me understand
The soulspeech of those ancient men:
"Within the hollow of his hand."
The full tides of the centuries,
By billows of creation tossed,
Chant the primeval melodies
That in the hush of years are lost.

"Look at the stars" . . .
Sun shouts to sun;
I hear deep calling unto deep;
Dead worlds and planets but begun
Keep pace with the unending sweep.
It is no common, starflecked sky—
It is a page of some great book
Writ as the ages journey by.
My eyes are closed. I dare not look!

W. D. N.

CENSUS BUREAU GIVES STATISTICS OF TEACHERS.

Large Cities Better Supplied with Instructors than Smaller Towns and Country Districts—Women Take Lead.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—The bureau of the census has just published in bulletin 23 a discussion and analysis of the census statistics of teachers, written by Prof. Walter F. Willcox of Cornell university.

In these statistics no distinction is made between teachers in schools and those in colleges and universities. The importance of the teacher's occupation in the United States is emphasized by the fact that the number of teachers exceeds the total number of clergymen, physicians, and lawyers.

Few persons require the services of a professional teacher before they are 5 years of age, or after they are 25. Accordingly, the writer of this bulletin, with a view to determining how the supply of teachers compares with the demand, has computed the ratio of the number of teachers to the total number of persons from 5 to 24 years of age. Thus he finds that in continental United States in 1900 there were 140 teachers for every 10,000 persons of the age specified, which represents an average of 1 teacher for 71 potential pupils. According to this method of comparison, the supply of teachers is increasing and has more than doubled within the last thirty years, since in 1870 there were only 73 teachers to every 10,000 persons of teachable age, or 1 teacher for 137 potential pupils.

In 1900 Nevada had the largest proportional number of teachers reported in any state or territory. Vermont was the second state in this respect, Maine the third, and Iowa the fourth. The proportion of teachers was smallest in some of the southern states. During the last decade the proportion has increased in every state and territory, the increase reaching a maximum in the state of Washington. The states of the north and west showed a greater increase than those of the south.

The proportion of teachers in continental United States is smaller than in England and Wales, but greater than in Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Mexico, or Cuba, and in the following states the proportion is greater than in England and Wales: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California. During recent years the proportion of teachers increased in this country to a greater extent than in England, France, Germany, or Canada.

The proportion of teachers in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants is greater than in smaller cities or country districts. This condition, however, does not prevail in all divisions of the United States. In the north Atlantic and north central divisions the larger cities are not so well supplied with teachers as the smaller cities and country districts, a fact which suggests the inference that where an effective educational system is of recent growth it has developed more rapidly in the cities, but where it has been established for a generation or more it has established a larger ratio of teachers to population in the slowly growing rural districts than in the rapidly growing cities.

The immigrant population contains fewer teachers in proportion to its numbers than the negro population. The children of immigrants, however, have engaged in teaching to such an extent that the proportion of teachers among adults of this class exceeds the proportion among white children of native parents.

In continental United States, as in all countries for which figures were obtainable, the greater part of the teaching is done by women. The excess of female teachers over male is greater in this country than in any other. The per cent of female teachers, moreover, is increasing steadily, having advanced from 67.8 in 1880 to 70.8 in 1890 and to 73.4 in 1900. These are the figures for continental United States. From 1890 to 1900 there was an increase in every state and territory except New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and New Mexico. The per cent of male teachers is higher in the south than in the north. There were relatively more male teachers in West Virginia than in any other state and fewer in Vermont, the per cents being 48.2 and 11.8.

More than one-fourth of the white teachers were males, over one-third of the negro teachers, and nearly one-half of the Indian and Mongolian teachers. For white teachers the proportion of males was highest among the foreign born, and of females among native whites of foreign parentage.

In the larger cities of every geographic division in continental United States about four-fifths, or 80 per cent, of the teachers were women, while in the country the per cent of women teachers varied from 59.5 in the south central division to 77.2 in the north Atlantic division.

In the south the proportion of male teachers in the larger cities was twice as great as in the smaller cities and country districts, while in the north Atlantic states there was comparatively little difference between city and country in this respect.

Teachers as a class were older in 1900 than at any previous census, and therefore were probably more experienced and efficient. The tendency in this country, as in others, seems to be toward an increasing proportion of teachers in vigorous adult life.

The white teachers were younger than the negro, but older than the Indian teachers. Elderly teachers were most numerous in the east and least in the middle west. There was a larger proportion of young teachers in cities of at least 25,000 population than outside of such cities. Young male teachers were most numerous among whites and least among negroes, while young female teachers were most numerous among Indians and least among whites.

THE VALUE OF SAKHALIN.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Alaska is one hundred times as large as Sakhalin and one hundred times as valuable, yet Russia sold it to America for $7,200,000. Why then should the half of Sakhalin be rated at $800,000,000? Isn't the estimate absurd?

The northern half of Sakhalin is worthless, but the southern portion is habitable and has some value as a fishing station. Japan never colonized it, and only a few fishermen, without their families, lived there during the season. The importance of Sakhalin to Russia depends on its proximity to her continental territory, and especially to its command of the Strait of La Perouse, Vladivostok's outlet to the Pacific.

The obstacle to peace is not the advice of the German emperor, but the advice of Lord Lansdowne to Tokio, to make no concession. It is on Downing street that our president should use his great influence for peace. England has an interest in weakening and humiliating Russia as much as possible. But Japan's interest is to secure herself from a war of revenge, as she is to be Russia's neighbor always.

The plan of buying Sakhalin at a fictitious price originated with Sir Charles Dilke, who suggested it to Japan several months ago. He foresaw that Russia would object to an indemnity—the thing that Japan most desires. The plan was adopted at Tokio, and Baron Komura announced that he would undertake peace negotiations only on three conditions, the first of which was that Japan should be in military occupation of Sakhalin. Thereupon, the raid on the island was effected, and Japan got something to trade with. Still, Sakhalin does not yet belong to Japan, and will not so long as Russia does not concede it. A raid over another nation's territory does not confer a permanent title in international law. Russia must first cede the island to Japan, and then, if the latter wants to sell it back, $1,000,000 would be about the worth of the northern half, and the whole island is not worth the price of Alaska.

C. D. JOHNSON.

PERSONAL.

William Travers Jerome's name was decided by the toss of a coin.

Miss Grace Corbin, daughter of Maj. Gen. Corbin, has been adopted into the Sioux Indian tribe and named Princess Pure Heart.

George Meredith, so Hugh Chisholm says, mutilates his stories as recklessly as if he were employed on the night desk of a metropolitan daily.

Dr. Joseph Spencer Kennard of Tarrytown, N. Y., is to be knighted by the king of Italy at the next levee, on account of his novels in Italian.

At Brussels recently a charitable performance was made notable through the introduction of a ballet in which sixty women of title took part.

ORDER ABOLISHING SHIP CANTEEN DECLARED TO HAVE BALEFUL EFFECT.

Richard Weightman Writes That Agitation in Favor of Return to Old Order in Navy Is Being Made by Those Who Have Studied the Situation.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—In one of my letters to THE TRIBUNE, two or three weeks ago, I indulged myself in some passing comment on the fruit of the so-called "temperance reformers'" activities, especially as it is illustrated by the Jackies of the navy when they get shore leave.

The immediate case in point was a disgraceful drunken riot in Newport, in the course of which the local authorities had to confront a mixed mob of sailors and marines, women were knocked down on Bellevue avenue itself, and the town given over to pandemonium for several hours. It was not an isolated and abnormal outburst, but, on the contrary, a perfectly typical instance, as all naval officers know.

The notoriety it obtained in the newspapers is explicable on the ground that it occurred in an orderly village instead of some great seaboard city whose slums and purlieus are only too familiar with such scenes, though they seldom give up their secrets to the public. The question has been growing more serious ever since Secretary Long abolished the ship canteen in 1899.

Seeks Month's Supply in a Night.

Naval officers of all grades, but particularly those of the medical and pay corps, who are brought in closest contact with the problem, are practically unanimous in deploring the situation, and almost any well informed one you speak to on the subject will say that there has been a steady deterioration in the morale of the service—to say nothing of the health of the men—as the result of Secretary Long's order of six years or so ago. Before that when the men could have beer served with their meals they were much better satisfied. There was less sickness, less discontent, less desertion. Jacky did not always think it necessary when he reached port and got shore leave to make for the nearest rum shop and "tank up."

Now, however, knowing that he will not have another chance for a long time, he tries to maintain an average by taking on a month's supply in one night. Moreover, he takes the first that he can find, exercising no discrimination as to the quality of the article or the environment in which he absorbs it. So, for a few hours, he is prodigiously and violently drunk, and for some more hours afterwards he is ill, demoralized, and miserable.

Points in Chicago Clipping.

These are the notorious facts of the case, at least they are notorious with those who have really looked for them and who are honest enough to state them truthfully, and it is well known in official circles that the question of revoking Long's order and reinstating the old order of things will be pressed upon Secretary Bonaparte's attention by those who have the good of the service at heart and are closely concerned in the moral and physical welfare of the men.

Someone has sent me a choice page from a Chicago periodical commenting on my letter of the 7th inst., to which reference is made. I gather from a careful perusal of this article that the facts of the case have escaped the observation of the editor. Here are a few gems of thought which I have culled for preservation:

It pains us to inform this Washington ignoramus that there never was a "ship canteen" in all the history of the navy.

It pains us to break the news to Brother Weightman that the "beer in the forecastle" even in the old canteen days existed only in his own alcoholic imagination. So all of this flow of brine from Mr. Weightman's eyelashes is material wasted.

There never has been a canteen on board any ship in the United States navy.

Since Sept. 1, 1862, when congress abolished the grog ration, neither wine, nor beer, nor even temperance drinks were ever carried to sea in any ships of the United States navy, except in the private mess of officers and in the medical stores. Conditions in this respect now are precisely as they have been.

The navy canteens existed only at the navy yards and naval stations and nowhere else.

Naval Order Is Cited.

As will be seen, the question is one of fact. Was there or was there not a ship canteen in existence before Secretary Long issued his order of Feb. 3, 1899? This is the order verbatim as it appeared on the books of the navy department:

Navy Department, Feb. 3, 1899.—General order No. 508.—After mature deliberation, the department has decided that it is best for the interest of the service that the sale or issuance to enlisted men of malt or other alcoholic liquors on board ships of the navy, or within the limits of naval station, be prohibited.

Therefore, after the receipt of this order, commanding officers and commandants are forbidden to allow any malt or other alcoholic liquor to be sold to or issued to enlisted men, either on board ship or within the limits of navy yards, naval stations, or marine barracks, except in the medical department. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

There can hardly be any two opinions as to the significance of this language. Unless we are to imagine the venerable and the thoughtful Mr. Long in the act of abolishing things that did not exist and forbidding practices that nobody had ever heard of we are bound to interpret this order as recognizing the reality of the ship canteen and as intended to put an end to it. And indeed as a matter of flagrant fact, that is precisely what the order meant. The ship canteen did exist, had existed for years, and Mr. Long "after mature deliberation" yielded to the importunities of a lot of well meaning but mischievous busybodies. He put upon the navy the same deplorable handicap that congress has put upon the army and with the same deplorable result.

Agitate for Old Order.

Deprived of the mild relaxation and conviviality which they once enjoyed on board ship, at naval stations, or at army posts, as the case might be, our soldiers and sailors now seek consolation in excess and under circumstances of the most abhorrent license. Moreover, every officer in the military service of the country knows, and nine out of every ten of them are ready to assert, that the new dispensation has operated a most baleful influence upon both branches of our military establishment.

So serious and so unmistakable is this influence, and so sinister its harvest the wives, daughters, etc., of officers have organized an association for the purpose of exerting pressure upon congress to undo the evil that has been done. These are not dreamers and doctrinaires. They are close to the facts as they really exist. They see the evil. Indirectly, perhaps, but none the less sensibly, they feel it. They are not meddling ignorantly with other people's business, but attending, loyally and conscientiously, to their own.

Whether congress will do its plain duty in the premises is a question. There is no room of doubt, however, that the leaders of both parties at the capital know by this time what they ought to do.

PRIZES OF $6,480 FOR LEAD POISON TREATISES.

International Labor Office Invites Competition in Interest of Better Conditions for Workmen Engaged in Mining and Allied Industries.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The international labor office of Basel, Switzerland, has invited an international prize competition for the prevention of lead poisoning to which all workmen occupied in lead mining and smelting are exposed. The danger of this kind of work also applies to those engaged in the manufacture of storage batteries, white lead and other pigments, type, paints, and the like.

The matter is declared of particular interest in the United States because of the great lead mining industry and its kindred interests. The total amount set apart for prizes is $6,480.

The prize competition is one of the projects of the international labor office which was organized in 1901 by those advocating the legal protection of workmen. The organization is subsidized by the United States and a number of European countries.

Due to the efforts of the international association, the Swiss federal council called out an international labor conference, which was held in Berne in May, 1905. Its special object was to discuss the abolishment of the use of yellow phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and the prohibition of night work for women in the industry.

The following prizes are offered:

1. One prize of $1,200 for the best treatise on the prevention of lead poisoning in the operation of mining and milling lead ores or ores containing lead.

2. One prize of $2,400 for the best treatise on the prevention of lead poisoning in smelting and refining works.

3. Two prizes—one first of $600, one second of $360—for the best treatises on the prevention of lead poisoning in the chemical application of lead as in white lead works, manufacture of other lead paints, of electric accumulators (storage batteries), etc.

4. Four prizes—one of $360, one of $300, two of $180 each—for the best treatises on the prevention of lead poisoning in the trades of house, ship, coach painting, interior decoration, varnishing, and the like.

5. Four prizes—one of $360

PLAN TO DEFEAT CITY COAL RING.

Suggestion Made That Fuel Be Purchased Directly from Mine Owners.

SAVING WOULD BE GREAT.

Public Works Commissioner Considering Idea Presented by Local Dealer.

A plan for the effectual undoing of the political ring of city coal contractors has been suggested to Public Works Commissioner J. M. Patterson, and it is understood he has it under consideration.

The scheme is to eliminate the irresponsible jobbers and retail bidders from the competition for city contracts and deal directly with the coal mine operators. The city would contract with the mines for a certain quality of coal at a certain price which would be delivered in carload lots. Inspection of the coal by the city would take place at the car and the fuel would then be hauled to the pumping stations and other city engine rooms in city wagons.

In behalf of this plan, it is argued that the operators could not afford to jeopardize the reputation of their mines by supplying an inferior grade of coal. Inspection at the car and handling of the coal by city wagons would, it is calculated, prevent deception in weights and the substitution of one grade for another.

The idea came to the commissioner's notice in a letter from a Chicago coal dealer, who long ago abandoned bidding on city contracts because of the monopoly of the business by the political ring aforesaid.

Letter from Coal Dealer.

Following is the letter:

J. M. Patterson, Commissioner of Public Works, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: Some one writing for "The Tribune" in the issue of Aug. 25 asks the question, "How can the city get its money's worth when it buys coal?" The solution to the vexatious question looks easy to us who are coal operators without any pull. If you really want to get what you buy, and save the city a bushel of money, buy your coal in carload lots and have your own teams haul it, or have some one to make the delivery. Should you buy some high grade lump coal, of which there are several in the market, in carload lots, you would be sure of getting just what you contract for. As no operator would make a contract to supply his own coal, and then depreciate the value of his product by substituting an inferior grade of coal, you would in this way get the best at a low figure. Get the hauling done by contract. Make a new record for the economical purchase of the city's fuel.

You could make a contract with a month's trial, said contract to stand should the month's trial prove satisfactory. Every car could be inspected before unloading, and all cars not up to the standard in preparation rejected. You would find your question solved and the best service the city ever knew secured.

Another suggestion would aid in carrying out this proposed reform: Cut out the certified check part of your proposal for bids, which only invites the professional municipal contract bidder, and encourage honest bidding from men who would give the city an object lesson in a faithful performance of contract.

Trickery in the Bids.

The author of this letter explained to THE TRIBUNE yesterday that several mine operators are ready to call upon Commissioner Patterson and present their views in detail. The matter had a recent discussion by the mine representatives following the report of the commissioner's investigations into the quality of coal delivered on the city contracts. Mr. Patterson found that while lump coal was specified in most of the city contracts it was privately understood in the political ring of coal contractors that mine run would be accepted. Bids were therefore put in on this understanding, and the dealers who bid on straight lump were, of course, left in the lurch.

Mission Worker Dies on the Coast.

MRS. LEWIS M. MEREDITH

Mrs. Lewis M. Meredith, 60 years old, of Oak Park, one of the missionary workers of the Methodist Episcopal church, died yesterday in Los Angeles, Cal., where she had lived during the last four years.

Mrs. Meredith was the first president of the northwestern branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary society, and for many years was home secretary and editor of the society's quarterly. Twenty years ago she went with her husband to Oak Park. She was an extensive owner of property.

Mr. Meredith, who was known as "the bard of Glen Dovey," died sixteen years ago. He was pastor of the Methodist church in Oak Park when he died. Mrs. Meredith leaves a daughter, who resides in Los Angeles. The funeral will be held in Oak Park at the residence next Thursday afternoon.

DR. HARPER AT CONVOCATION.

President of the University of Chicago Makes First Appearance Since He Underwent Operation.

Convocation exercises at the University of Chicago for the summer term began yesterday with the sermon by the Rev. Graham Taylor of the Chicago Commons. His subject was "Power."

"Power cannot be given," he said. "It is part of your personality. It never is acquired. Nothing on earth can keep power from the man who has the capability to receive it. Position is not power. It is a personal possession.

"With this equipment of learning which you have received, if you do not apply your power to the good of humanity you will commit a breach of this great trust."

Dr. W. R. Harper presided at the service and will take part in all the convocation exercises for the first time since he underwent an operation. The junior class exercises will be held today and the senior exercises tomorrow. The quarterly reception given by President Harper to the graduates will be at his residence next Thursday night. The convocation exercises will conclude with the conferring of degrees and the address by Hamlin Garland on "Vanishing Trails" next Friday afternoon.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Players' Stock Company.

Content reigns once more in many a young north sider's heart. The Bush Temple reopened for the season yesterday afternoon and the numerous patrons of that comfortable family theater who look to it for their principal dramatic fare are supplied again with their source of weekly entertainment.

During the three years the Players' Stock company has held possession of the house a clientèle has been built up which is in all things faithful and in all things sincere. The management has made good its promises and by giving liberally has liberally earned. The result is a family theater in the best sense of the word—a theater where the younger as well as the elder members of a household may and do find clean, worthy dramatic entertainment, and where the men and women appearing on the stage soon are taken into a regard that has in it the warmth of almost personal affection.

The fourth season of the popular playhouse opened yesterday afternoon most auspiciously. During the vacation weeks the auditorium had been redecorated. The iron curtain has been embellished with a border and monogram in gilt, and the feminine patrons of the house have been carefully considered by the placing on the back of every seat not only a hook sufficiently large to accommodate comfortably a hat of any size, but also a mirror of proportions ample enough to make the ultimate question "Is it on straight?" wholly superfluous.

The Players' Stock company returns virtually intact. Miss Montgomery, whose conscientious and thoroughly creditable work last season won her an enviable place in the approval of the patrons, is absent, and Mr. Evarts, whose long service in Chicago theaters has placed him high in esteem, asked for cancellation of his contract that he might accept a place in a Boston company. These two players were missed and their names were not left unmentioned by the audience. Miss Montgomery has been replaced by Adelaide Kelm, an actress whose performance yesterday of the leading feminine rôle in Clyde Fitch's "The Climbers" gave promise of interesting and satisfying work throughout the season. Miss Kelm plays the long suffering Blanche with less of melodramatic fuss than did the original interpreter of the part, and by her simpler, quieter manner, and her suggestion of sincerity and genuineness lends to the essentially artificial character something akin to power and reality. Mr. Alison, who was welcomed in truly ovational fashion, finds in Wardon a rôle easily within his best abilities and plays the test act—the third—in effective and commendable manner. Mr. Hickman appears as the degenerate husband of Blanche, and in this most difficult part in the play does some of the best work yet accomplished here by him. Mr. Griffin is the "silly ass" Trotter, and he kept his auditors in delighted giggles most of the time he was on the stage. Kate Blancke makes an excellent Mrs. Hunter, Miss Riker as Clara, Miss Wilton as Jessie, and Miss Rauworth as Ruth are satisfactory, and Miss Rivers is thoroughly adequate as Miss Godesby. The play is carefully staged and effectively costumed and the performance moved with smoothness.

Peggy from Paris.

The audiences which filled the Great Northern theater yesterday afternoon and evening had opportunity to observe the changes which time and place have wrought in a once popular musical comedy. George Ade's "Peggy from Paris" began a week's engagement there, and the alterations noted were as numerous as they were interesting. It will be remembered that "Peggy" never has been considered one of the clever humorist's best creations. He himself is understood to regard it as the weakest of his stage productions, and frequent patrons of the piece during the first season it was presented at the Studebaker will recall that changes during that time were constant. The last act in particular was tried in all sorts of shapes and arrangements, and never proved any too satisfactory in any of them.

As seen at the Great Northern, "Peggy" was in a prologue and two acts. The scene of the oyster supper party at Hickory Creek has been retained for the prologue, but the costuming and some of the music and dialogue have been changed. The first act at the Paragon theater remains about as it was, save that the part of Reginald Hickey, "the useful boy," has been elaborated. But the second act has been entirely remodeled. It plays in a single scene instead of the original two, and shows the "Courtyard of Honeymoon Terrace," and has nothing whatever to do with what has gone before. All the musical numbers have been rewritten save "Henny." In fact, Mr. Loraine, who was the original composer of the music, is not mentioned on the program. Only the new numbers which have been introduced—and they form more than half of the score—are accredited to any one, and this credit is given to J. A. Raynes, the director of the orchestra. "Peggy" comes, therefore, as a virtually new show, and in certain respects it is an improvement over the original.

The company is generally capable, and the performance moves briskly and snappily. Arthur Deagon, who was the "useful boy" in the initial performance, still has his old time rôle, and, having elaborated it, he now occupies the stellar place in the cast. He sings agreeably, dances well, and his slang and funmaking found hearty favor last evening. Julia West makes a handsome and dashing Peggy, and, when not obliged to sing, satisfies in the part. Clara Martin accomplishes some good vocal work as Lutie, and Olivette Haynes wins laughter for her presentment of the German maid, Sophie. E. H. O'Connor is the father of Peggy, T. H. Burton is the theatrical manager, and Percy Bronson the college boy.

W. L. HUBBARD.

INSPECTORS AT THE YARDS GET 88,000 POUNDS OF MEAT.

Condemnations Include Three Hogs Bearing Government Tag—Sweep Is Made in the Loop District.

The health department's weekly bulletin says of the work accomplished:

"The food inspectors condemned and destroyed 88,677 pounds of meats at the Union stockyards, including three hogs bearing the government inspection tag.

"Within the 'loop district' they condemned and destroyed a large quantity of immature veal, rotten poultry, berries and other fruit, and 121 barrels of spoiled fish, including three barrels which were being delivered to a curing and smoking plant.

"A special inspection of the 'Ghetto' on Friday disclosed that the former work done in that district had produced the desired result. Little food was found that could be condemned."

Colorado Tour
September 2 to 10

To Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, the Royal Gorge, Cripple Creek, Manitou and the famous Georgetown Loop. Tickets include all expenses—railway and sleeping car fares, meals in dining cars and elsewhere, electric cars and side trips. No hotel bills. Price, $60.50. After September 2 railroad rates will be nearly doubled. Leave Chicago September 2d via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

American Tourist Association,
113 Adams Street, Chicago.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

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Remodeled and Repaired
during the summer months
at greatly reduced prices.
F. N. Matthews & Co.
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VARICOCELE—
ITS CURE IS MY SPECIALTY
Write me about it and I will tell you how. No medicine to sell. I have a sanitarium. Write plainly or call on D. O. Richardson, M.D.
29 East Adams Street, Chicago.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

Marshall Field & Company

The inward rush of the new things for fall is on in earnest. A splendid selection of early autumn merchandise is now ready in every section. Original conceptions are being gathered from every great center at home and abroad. Every hour of the day adds something new and exclusive to the rapidly growing assortments. The merchandise is of a character that will add materially to the prestige of this house as an authority of first importance in matters of style.

New Fall Models in Women's Tailored Suits.

One of a large number of the styles already shown in our displays for fall is a handsome long coat model of cheviot, made with fitted back and box front, shawl collar and trimmings of velvet, box plaited skirt, as illustrated; an exceptionally attractive value at $25.00.

Another effective style in mannish gray mixtures, with long fitted tailored coat and box plaited skirt, with full Skinner satin lining, $30.00.

Fourth Floor South Room.

Special Sale of Misses' Tailored Suits, $17.50

A value that is sure to attract unusual attention; one of the very practical fall models of cheviots in plain colors and gray and brown mixtures; three quarter coats, satin-lined, and plaited skirts; a limited number secured in an unusual purchase and priced very close, $17.50.

Numerous arrivals during the past several days have brought to this section a splendid assortment of fall styles at $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00.

Fourth Floor Middle Room.

Four Days Remain of the Shoe Sale.

The time is drawing near to a close in which heavy reductions prevail throughout all lines of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes in the Main and Basement Sections. Some small lots offered at extremely low prices for immediate clearance.

This sale will end Thursday, August 31.

Clearance of Silk Shirtwaist Suits.

Odd lots in silks—a varied accumulation, one, two or more of some of the best selling styles of the season in plain colors and designs; some are made with tucks, others with lace vests; many are marked at half the regular prices.

Three lots at $9.00, $11.75 and $15.00.

Silks and Velvets: An Extensive Representation of Exclusive New Fall Shades and Designs.

The new color designs in Silks and Pile Fabrics are being received every day. The displays are already abundantly supplied with exclusive lines from leading European manufacturers. In Silks, Moire Velours and Moire Antiques are two of the fabrics which will be extremely popular. Chiffon Velour will be extensively worn for full costumes and wraps. The following is but a partial list of the lines to be included in the great stocks.

Second Floor South Room.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.		NOVELTY SILKS.			VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.	
Altesse	Paillette de Soie	Quadrille Broche	Cachemire Imprime	Velour Faconne	Velour Chiffon	Plaid Velveteen
Majeste	Cameleon-Taffeta	Pekin Cameleon Moire	Pekin Ombre Cameleon	Pekin Velour	Velour Paon	Fancy Velveteen
Messaline	Armure Velour	Tapp Raye Broche	Damas Antique	Picote Moire Velour	Costume Velveteens	Black Crepe Chiffon Velour
Voile de Soie	Glace Taffeta	Armure Moire Cameleon	Plain Chiffon Moire	Check Moire Velour	Velveteen Impression	Black Novelty Velour
Satin de L'Enclos	Chiffon Taffeta	Taffeta Imprime	Cameleon Chiffon Moire	Striped Moire Velour	Velveteen Louisant	Plain Black Velour
Crepe de Chine	Crepe Meteor	Rattlesnake Moire Velour	Tartan Broche Moire Velour	Moire Cameleon Faconne	Costume Corduroy	Black Broadtail Velour

BASEMENT SECTION — *Thousands of remnants of plain and fancy Silks for suits, waists and children's school dresses are being closed out at heavy reductions—yard, 15c, 25c and 35c.*

Midsummer Clearance of Undermuslins.

A remarkable price-making event in which we have included hundreds of very desirable garments from our regular lines, together with several very unusual purchases. The styles are of a wide range—from the plainest to the most elaborately trimmed. Third Floor South Room.

All lines are represented—Night Dresses, Petticoats, Chemises, Corset Covers, Drawers, Short Skirts and Silk Wear. Every garment has been marked at a quick selling price for this sale.

August Sale of Fine Furs

BUT FOUR DAYS REMAIN IN WHICH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE VERY SPECIAL AUGUST PRICES. THE SALE ASSORTMENTS ARE STILL COMPLETE WITH HUNDREDS OF STYLES IN NECKPIECES, MUFFS, COATS, AND FUR LINED WRAPS. ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY, IN BOTH QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP, IS ASSURED IN EVERY ARTICLE. FURS BOUGHT NOW WILL BE STORED FREE UNTIL NEEDED.

Special in Silk and Lisle Gloves.

Beginning this morning, we will offer several hundred pairs of Women's Pure Silk Gloves with double tipped fingers, elbow length Silk Gloves with plain silk hands and lace tops, and Mesh Gloves—all at one of the lowest prices ever placed on the qualities—pair, 50c.

Basement Section—100 dozen Mended Silk Gloves, 50 dozen Suede Finished Lisle Gloves, and an assortment of odd lots of Fabric Gloves, reduced to 25c a pair.

Kid Gloves: Mid-Summer Clearance Sale, 50c Pair

Thousands of pairs to be placed on sale this morning in the Basement Section.

Odd lots, broken size assortments and mended gloves—in fact everything from the Main and Basement Sections not up to our usual standard is included in this great stock-reducing sale. Practically all qualities are represented in the mended gloves. Some are from the summer lines, some are broken lots of the new fall gloves. At this sale price every pair is a most remarkable bargain—all being marked at a very small part of their regular value—pair, 50c.

Basement South Room.

Haviland China Plates.

A Special Purchase Marked at Half the Regular Prices.

Dinner, Breakfast and Entree Plates, all richly decorated in colors and in gold, sold in dozens or singly; divided in three groups at these prices—dozen, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Makers' Samples at Still Further Reductions.

This important sale of samples of Fine China will end with this week. The values have attracted unusual attention during the past several days. We wish to make an immediate disposal of all the remaining lots, and have rearranged them on separate tables at extraordinary reductions. Fourth Floor Annex.

Sale of Dining Tables, $19.75

50 high-grade Tables of golden or weathered oak, 48 inches in diameter, 8 foot extension, quartered oak top, pedestal base; marked very low at $19.75.

Bohemian and Cut Glass

Three Rare Values to Be Placed on Sale This Morning.

White and Gold Footed Compotes, six inches, 85c.

American Cut Glass Compotes, new design, 7 inches high, $2.75.

$2.75

$3.50

American Cut Glass Fruit Bowls, Rosace pattern, 8 inches in diameter, $3.50.

An inspection of these values will at once reveal the fact that the prices are remarkably low.

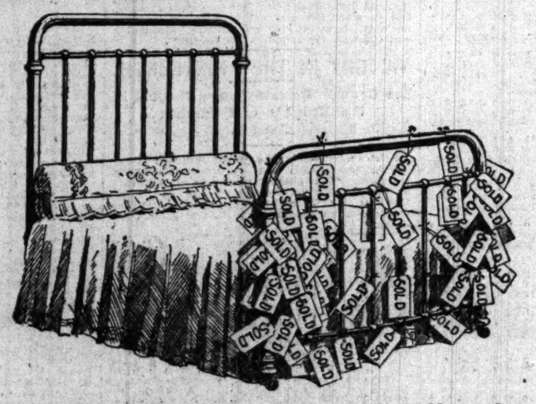
Fourth Floor Annex.

Special—*An interesting collection of reproductions of Old Wedgwood Plates will be placed on sale in the Third Floor Artware Section this morning; they are in rich underglaze blues and reds, and enameled effects, especially appropriate for wall decorations—rare values at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.*

JOHN A. COLBY & SONS RELIABLE FURNITURE

148 to 154 Wabash Ave., near Monroe

One of the Strong Points of the Half-Yearly Sale Is the Excellent Bedroom Furniture



This Is the Appearance Every Day Now of

That Special Brass Bed at $25.

¶Sold tags on it by the dozen.

¶"I've been all over the large stores in New York," said a man, "including one that is famous for its brass beds, *and I found nothing to equal this brass bed you are selling at $25 under $35.*"

¶That's why we call it a $35 brass bed for $25. *It measures squarely up to brass beds that regularly sell for $35.*

Store: 148 to 154 Wabash-av.

Buy of the Maker

Factory: 44 to 50 North Elizabeth-st.

WHITE SOX WIN TWO MORE GAMES.

Six Victories in Three Days from Boston Breaks Major League Record.

SCORES, 7 TO 2 AND 6 TO 3.

Enormous Crowd Turns Out in Rain; Only Half a Game Behind Athletics.

Winning six straight games in three days, inside of fifty-two consecutive hours, comes pretty near establishing a world's record for major league baseball. That is the feat Chicago's White Sox rounded out yesterday by taking both games of their third double header with Boston's champions. The scores were 7 to 2 and 6 to 3.

This remarkable performance, unequaled in the memory of the present generation of ball players, so far as the major leagues is concerned, is all the more notable because the series was between two evenly matched teams, both of whom were conceded a chance for the pennant before the series started.

These six straight victories have mowed down all but a small margin of the gap between Chicago and the lead, raising the White Sox from their fighting chance for the pennant to almost an even chance with Philadelphia's Athletics. And those same victories have wiped out the last glimmering hopes Boston entertained of getting into the race this year.

Half Game Behind Leaders.

When the series started on Friday Chicago was three games and a half behind the lead. The Sox won two, but Philadelphia beat Detroit on Friday, so Chicago gained only half a lap. Two more victories on Saturday, combined with Philadelphia's defeat in Detroit, gave Chicago a gain of a game and a half, cutting the previous gap in two. Yesterday's third double victory, while Philadelphia was idle, wiped out a full game of the Athletics' lead, leaving a difference of only half a game. A victory today over Washington, which, however, has been sweeping everything before it on this trip, and a defeat for the Athletics would lift the Sox to the top of the ladder once more. Rain or a tie for the Sox and defeat for Philadelphia would do the trick, too.

Team Is Crippled, Too.

Jones and his men earn all the more credit because they have performed these deeds with a badly crippled team. Owen and Smith of the pitchers were out of form, Davis, the keystone of the infield, was disabled with a lame back and unable to play, and Callahan was put out of commission for the last two games by a blow from a pitched ball. Nothing, however, could break the fighting spirit with which Comiskey and Jones have imbued their men, and they fought all the harder because of their handicap. A remarkable feature is the fact that in five of the six games the visitors got the jump and the White Sox came from behind and won out.

Big Crowd Despite the Rain.

A monster crowd, considering the conditions, pushed and jammed into the lot and sat through the rain which tried to save Boston this last bunch of disgrace. A drizzle commenced almost with the first ball pitched and lasted through the first game, but two-thirds of that crowd took its drenching without complaint, while many sat on the wet grass in utter disregard of pneumonia and other ills. The spectacle of long lines of fans waiting under umbrellas to buy tickets to a baseball game was another record established.

Altrock went to Manager Jones with a petition signed by his friends in the first base bleachers, asking that he be allowed to pitch both games, but Jones compromised with Nick on a 50 per cent basis, working him in the first scrap. Collins sent Gibson to the slab with an arm that has been troubling him for a long time, and made Nick's task easier. For three innings and a half the visitors made things interesting, then the Sox landed on Gibson hard in the fourth and put the game on ice. Collins trotted out Barry, his Three Eyes league recruit, who cheered up the Sox, and would have blanked them the rest of the way but for Selbach's muff.

Owen in Form.

Owen rounded into form again, pitched the second contest against Winter, and for a time it looked as if the Sox would have to be content with five out of six, but in the sixth inning they gave Winter an awful lambasting, which was helped out by three straight errors by Selbach, and counted five runs, putting that game out of Boston's reach, too.

Callahan was ordered not to play by his doctor, because of the blow he got in the chest from one of Jesse Tannehill's curves the day before. He was constantly expectorating blood yesterday and the night before, and it was feared a strain or the exertion of playing might be dangerous. Holmes was sent into left garden and Callahan was not missed.

Boston Gains Brief Lead.

Boston scored first in both encounters. In the opener the visitors got the jump in the second inning. With one out, Stahl found Altrock for a single, the first safety of the game, and Freeman pulled a double to right. Stahl was held at third, but scored on Ferris' fly to Green. The Sox tied it up in their half. After Donohue filed, Gibson passed two and Dundon's short single filled the corners. Altrock hit to Collins and McFarland was nailed at the plate simply because he did not want to soil his uniform, but Gibson passed Green, forcing in a run, and Jones left the bases full with a grounder to Ferris.

In the third a pass to Isbell, Holmes' sacrifice, and McFarland's single put the Sox one to the good, but the visitors tied that up in their fourth with Burkett's scratch hit, a pass to Collins, Stahl's bunt, and Freeman's fly to Green. Then the Sox made it easy for Nick.

Three Runs and Victory.

With one out in Chicago's half Nick led a batting rally with a single. Green died, but Jones rapped a three bagger along right foul line. Isbell pulled a double in the same general direction, and Holmes contributed a single, which put three runs across the pan and settled Gibson's coffee.

Altrock turned miser then and allowed only two visitors to reach first base in the last five rounds, one on a pass and one on a single. Barry took up Gibson's task and blanked the Sox three in a row for three innings, while the big crowd cheered him good naturedly. But in the eighth errors by Selbach and Ferris, Dundon's blow in the ribs, and Green's Texas league hit scored two runs.

Begin Second in the Rain.

Boston took the lead again in the second game, which was started without intermission, to beat the rain, which stopped as soon as play was started. Tannehill fumbled a warm one from Parent, who stole second, reached third on Burkett's job hit, and scored when Collins hit to Owen and beat out a double play by a narrow margin.

The Sox tied that run in the third with three singles in a row by Green, Jones, and Isbell after two were out. Owen was in- and so was Winter for two innings, came the merry sixth. Isbell started with a safe whack to center. Holmes a liner which Freeman tried to stab with one hand, but failed. Donohue singled to right, and Selbach fumbled, then sat down in the wet when he turned to chase the ball. Isbell scored, and Holmes reached third. Collins, by a great stop, retired Sullivan at first without letting "Ducky" home. But Tannehill capped out a single good for two runs. Selbach dropped Dundon's slippery fly, booted the ball, then made a wild throw to second, trying to force Tannehill. Nobody backed up the throw and Lee went to third, while Gus reached second. Altrock fanned, but Green delivered a single, sending home two more runs, making the total for the inning five. Jones singled, too, but Green was stopped at the plate trying a double steal with the manager.

Owen saved himself after that, and a double and single scored a run for Boston in the seventh. It looked bad for a minute in the ninth, when Stahl led off with a single and Freeman followed with a double, but Holmes pulled down Ferris' high liner, letting Stahl home. Collins called on the reserves, sending Grimshaw to bat for Armbruster and Ungiaub for Winter, but both were victims.

Scores:

BOSTON—FIRST GAME.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Selbach, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1
Parent, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Burkett, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Stahl, cf.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Freeman, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ferris, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
Criger, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Gibson, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Ungiaub	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	29	2	5	6	2	1	0	24	12	3

*Batted for Gibson in fifth.

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Green, rf.	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
Isbell, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	0
Holmes, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Donohue, lb.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0
McFarland, c.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0
Tannehill, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Dundon, ss.	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	6	0
Altrock, p.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	30	7	7	10	5	3	1	27	16	0

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	*	—3

Two base hits—Freeman, Isbell. Three base hit—Jones. Struck out—By Gibson, Donohue; by Barry, Green; by Altrock, Gibson. Bases on balls—Off Gibson, 5; off Altrock, 2. Double play—Isbell-Dundon-Donohue. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Boston, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Barry, Dundon. Wild pitch—Barry. Time—1:30. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hurst.

BOSTON—SECOND GAME.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Selbach, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Parent, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0
Burkett, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stahl, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Freeman, lb.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	0
Ferris, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Armbruster, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	1	0
†Grimshaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winter, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
‡Ungiaub	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	6	9	1	0	1	24	11	3

*Batted for Armbruster in ninth.
†Batted for Winter in ninth.

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Green, rf.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	4	0
Holmes, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Donohue, 1b.	3	1	2	4	0	1	0	12	0	0
Sullivan, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Tannehill, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	7	1
Dundon, ss.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	7	1
Owen, p.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	6	12	14	1	3	0	27	14	3

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	—6

Two base hits—Collins, Ferris, Freeman. Three base hit—Donohue. Struck out—By Owen, Winter, Burkett; by Winter, Green, Sullivan, Tannehill, Owen. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 6. Time—1:40. Umpires—Hurst and O'Loughlin. Attendance—27,845.

Notes of the White Sox Games.

Too bad, Boston, but they had to do it.

Ground rules were necessary, making a hit into the crowd good for two bases and a wild throw to foul territory good for one base only.

Washington comes today for a series of three games, which will contain no double headers unless it rains. Stahl's men have been cutting great chunks of ice on this trip.

Boston made only two hits off Owen before the Sox clinched the game, and only four afterward. Altrock held them to five, allowing only one in the last five innings he worked.

Barry, whom Collins sprung on the Sox after Gibson's disappearance, is a ringer for "Rube" Waddell in action and for Bob Fitzsimmons in build and everything except freckles.

Dundon and Isbell played the middle infield spots as if they had worked together there always. Davis' back is improving and he will be in the game today or tomorrow, 'tis said.

Manager Collins twice picked fouls off the heads of the rooters, who were massed back of third base behind the ropes. Once he lost his balance and fell over into the crowd, but came up with the ball tightly clasped.

When McFarland tried to score on Altrock's grounder to Collins in the second inning of the first game, he would have landed safely if he had slid under, for the throw was high, but Eddie ran into the ball and slid after being touched.

President Taylor congratulated President Comiskey after the battle, and the "Old Roman" replied: "When you fixed it to play those six games here, Jack, I would have compromised with you on five victories, but you wouldn't accept."

There was a big squad of policemen on hand and it handled the crush perfectly. It is doubtful, however, if a hundred men could have held back that jam out in center field if there had been any intermission between games. All the fans would have made a dash for the space in front of the stands, where there wasn't room for half of them, and it might have been impossible to clear the field for the second game. But the Sox never left their positions at the end of the first game, and Owen immediately took his place on the slab for the second, so there was no time for the fans to start anything.

RESERVE PLAYERS FOR THE SOX

Comiskey Guards Against Accidents by Securing Outfielder Vinson and Infielder Rohe.

President Comiskey announced yesterday that he had purchased Outfielder Vinson from the Cleveland club, and that he would report as soon as possible. Callahan's injury, which may or may not keep him out of the game for a time, combined with Holmes' weak hitting and Green's weak ankle, convinced the Sox's owner he could not afford to take long chances with the hot finish in prospect.

Vinson was suspended by Manager Lajoie of the Cleveland club for insubordination, and played with the Harrisburg club of the Tri-State league until the edict was announced declaring a blacklist on players who did not leave the "outlaw" league before a certain date. Comiskey bought the right to deal with the player and expects no difficulty in signing him. He also has purchased Third Baseman Rohe of the New Orleans club, which won the Southern league pennant before the yellow fever broke up the league. Rohe was captain of the team.

These men, in addition to Pitcher Fiene, recalled from Toledo, and Pitcher Dougherty, Third Baseman Clark, and Outfielders O'Neill and Hemphill of Milwaukee, all of whom will be available after the close of the American association season, will strengthen the Sox against any possible series of accidents or double headers in the homestretch.

RECORD OF WHITE SOX IN THREE DAY SERIES AGAINST BOSTON.

FRIDAY.

	R.	H.	E.		R.	H.	E.
Chicago (Altrock)	3	8	3	Boston (Dineen)	2	5	3
Chicago (Patterson)	3	4	3	Boston (Winter)	2	5	2

SATURDAY.

Chicago (White)	2	6	0	Boston (Young)	1	4	2
Chicago (Walsh)	4	11	2	Boston (Tannehill)	3	6	3

SUNDAY.

Chicago (Altrock)	7	7	0	Boston (Gibson)	2	5	3
Chicago (Owen)	6	12	3	Boston (Winter)	3	6	3
Totals	25	48	11	Totals	13	31	16

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	New York	Boston	Detroit	Washington	St. Louis	Won	Per cent.
Philadelphia	—	10	7	8	9	11	7	12	64	.593
Chicago	8	—	7	11	11	8	10	8	63	.588
Cleveland	6	8	—	8	8	12	10	10	60	.550
New York	5	6	8	—	9	9	10	14	55	.529
Boston	4	6	11	6	—	9	9	8	53	.495
Detroit	3	8	6	6	6	—	8	10	47	.444
Washington	7	5	6	4	6	7	—	10	45	.423
St. Louis	7	8	6	4	8	8	8	—	41	.366
Lost	44	44	49	49	54	59	63	71		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Won	Per cent.
New York	—	9	12	7	15	12	15	11	81	.711
Pittsburg	10	—	8	11	10	12	11	12	74	.632
Chicago	7	7	—	9	7	14	13	13	70	.583
Philadelphia	12	8	9	—	7	14	13	13	62	.544
Cincinnati	3	9	12	12	—	8	11	13	60	.517
St. Louis	7	7	5	5	6	—	7	12	49	.350
Boston	4	8	6	6	8	7	—	7	36	.319
Brooklyn	5	7	6	6	8	5	7	—	36	.313
Lost	53	45	49	53	56	72	81	79		

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; Boston, 2 [first game].
Chicago, 6; Boston, 3 [second game].
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1 [first game].
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 1 [second game].

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

Games Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

CAN SOX WIN THE FLAG?

DEFEATS OF BOSTON CAUSE FANS TO ASK QUESTION.

Brilliant Spurt of Comiskey's Men in Last Three Days, Which Brings Them to Tie for First Place with Athletics, Makes Enthusiasts Hope for Pennant—Four Teams, Chicago and Cleveland in West and Philadelphia in East, Conceded Chance.

The brilliant spurt of the White Stockings in the last three days, which has put them on almost even terms with Philadelphia for the lead, has set all Chicago fandom rooting for another pennant, which has been denied them since 1901. Wherever two fans meet today one will hear, "Can they do it?" "Will we win out?" The answers will vary, but the questions will be the same everywhere. If any one knew the answer he could win more money than ever was tainted and build a new street car system for Chicago with the small change, for it will be one of the hottest finishes on record, according to all indications, with no less than four teams fighting for the bunting.

Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, and New York, two eastern and two western clubs, are conceded a chance by all who have watched the race this year. Collins' Bostonians were given an outside chance before their overwhelming defeat here in the last three days, but are eliminated from the problem, save that they are still a great team and liable to cut a big figure in the result by their work against the teams which are out in front.

What White Sox Must Do.

Without attempting to answer Chicago's most interesting problem today some idea of what the White Sox and their rivals for the flag have to do for the rest of the season will help the enthusiasts to figure it out to their own satisfaction.

Jones' men have three games to play with Washington this week, beginning today. Thursday is an open date for the Sox, and on Friday and Saturday they must play in Cleveland against the team next below them. On Sunday Lajoie's men will come here for a single game, then the Sox will jump to Detroit for Labor day. They have two postponed games and a tie to play off in Detroit, but as they are scheduled for two games on Labor day and single games on the following two days, they will have to play three games on Labor day to work off the postponements. On Sept. 8 the Sox will return home for two games with Cleveland, followed by one here with Detroit on Sept. 10, it being Detroit's last appearance here. Sept. 11 is an open date, and on the 12th St. Louis will come here for a four game series, then Cleveland for a single game on Sept. 17. That will be the Sox's last appearance on their own grounds this year, the schedule making them finish the last three weeks of the season on the road.

On Sept. 18 Chicago goes to St. Louis, where it is scheduled for two games, and has two postponements which may be played or left to the last series. Then a jump is to be made to Cleveland for a one day stand on Sept. 20, and from there the warriors go east for their final trip.

East to Be Battleground.

It is there in the east that the battle will be fought and won or lost this season. The Sox stop first in New York, where they will have to play five games in three days to dispose of two leftovers from their last trip. With only a Sunday intervening, Jones' men must jump to Boston and play six games in three days, to dispose of all those postponements in the Hub, two of which were played off here yesterday and the day before. Those eleven games in seven days, one of which is Sunday and not available for games in the east, will be a severer test than the Sox have just been through, because they will be fighting on foreign land instead of at home among their friends.

After Boston the Sox will jump to Philadelphia for at least three games in as many days with the Athletics, and one game may be transferred from here there. Then on to Washington for three games in three days. That will be all in the east, and the Sox will jump back to St. Louis, where three games are scheduled for them on Oct. 6, 7, and 8, winding up their season's journey.

Twelve More Games on Local Grounds.

The fan who has a pencil handy will have learned from this that Comiskey's men have only twelve more games on their own grounds against thirty-five away from home, provided the postponed game here with Philadelphia is transferred and played off in Quakertown. That makes a total of forty-seven games the Sox have to play.

Only four of those games are with the Athletics, their closest rivals, and one of those may not be played. Seven are with Cleveland and five with New York, making a possible total of sixteen against the present first division clubs. On the other hand the Sox have six games to play with Boston, eight with Detroit, six with Washington, and eleven with St. Louis, making a total of thirty-one with the second division clubs, if all are played off.

Philadelphia has forty-six games yet to play, if all are worked off. Of these four are with Chicago, nine with Cleveland, and nine with New York, or a total of twenty-two against its three rivals for the pennant. The Athletics have nine games to play with Boston, four with Detroit, eight with Washington, and three with St. Louis, or a total of twenty-four with the second division clubs.

Cleveland has nine games against Philadelphia, seven with Chicago, and six with New York. This is a total of twenty-two with the leading clubs, and the games with the second division are as follows: Boston, three; Detroit, ten; Washington, 4; St. Louis, six; total, twenty-five.

BROWNS SECURE EVEN BREAK.

Washington Wins First Game of Double Header from St. Louis, but Loses the Second—Both Scores 3 to 1.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—Washington and St. Louis split even in a double header today. Washington took the first, St. Louis the second. Scores:

St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E	Washington.	R	H	P	A	E
Stone, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Cassidy, ss.	0	1	2	9	0
Rock'd, 2b.	0	2	2	5	0	Hill, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Frisk, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Hickman, 2b.	1	1	7	2	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	5	5	0	Anderson, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, lb.	0	0	17	0	0	Knoll, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	Stahl, lb.	1	1	10	1	0
Koehler, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	C. Jones, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Spencer, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Kittredge, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Pelty, p.	0	0	0	6	1	Townsend, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Totals.	1	7	27	18	1	Totals.	3	5	27	19	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two base hits—Rockenfield, Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Knoll. Double plays—Pelty-Wallace-T. Jones; Rockenfield-Wallace-T. Jones. Hit by pitcher—Rockenfield. Bases on balls—Off Townsend, 5. Struck out—By Pelty, 3; by Townsend, 4. Time—1:43. Umpires—Connolly and McCarthy.

St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E	Washington.	R	H	P	A	E
Stone, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Cassidy, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Rock'd, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1	Hill, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Frisk, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	Hickman, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1
Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	0	0	Anderson, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
T. Jones, lb.	0	0	9	0	0	Buelow, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0	Stahl, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Koehler, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	C. Jones, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Spencer, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Heydon, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Buchanan, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Patten, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	3	7	27	6	2	Totals.	1	3	24	7	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two base hits—Wallace, Hickman, Spencer, Frisk. Sacrifice hit—Hill. Passed ball—Spencer. Stolen bases—Gleason, Wallace, Jones. Wild pitch—Buchanan. Bases on balls—Off Buchanan, 2; off Patten, 4. Struck out—By Buchanan, 9; by Patten, 5. Time—1:38. Umpires—McCarthy and Connolly. Attendance—14,043.

LOCAL ATHLETICS LEAD SEMI PROS.

Defeat the Spaldings Again in Series for City Championship.

VANCE IS BATTED HARD.

Gunthers Turn Tables on the West Ends, Winning by a Score of Two to One.

The Athletics now lead in the contest among the four semi-professional teams for the "semi-professional championship of Chicago." Yesterday McGurn's players defeated the Spaldings by a score of 9 to 1 at West End park, while the Gunthers beat the West Ends 2 to 1, at Gunther park. The previous Sunday the West Ends and Athletics won.

The Athletics won by their batting, hitting Vance all over the lot and outside. The veteran Scanlon made four hits, while Ginger and J. Parker slammed the ball over the fence.

Koukalik pitched well and was cleanly supported. Score:

Athletics.	R	H	P	A	E	Spaldings.	R	H	P	A	E
Ball, ss.	0	0	2	3	2	Clark, cf-p.	0	1	0	4	0
Hughes, c.	1	2	12	2	0	Convery, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ryan, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0	Graber, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Scanlon, 1b.	1	4	9	0	0	Meier, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
J. Parker, 2b	1	1	2	4	0	Burton, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Lennon, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Cassiboin, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Ginger, rf.	2	3	0	0	0	Hill, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Black, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Fish, ss.	0	0	0	3	1
Koukalik, p.	1	2	0	3	0	Vance, p.	0	1	1	2	1
Totals.	9	13	27	11	2	Totals.	1	5	27	7	1

Athletics	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	2	—9
Spaldings	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two base hits—Vance, Hughes, Scanlon, Ginger (2). Home runs—J. Parker, Ginger. Double play—Parker-Ball-Scanlon. Struck out—By Koukalik, 10; by Vance, 2; by Clark, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vance, 4; off Clark, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Vance, 4; by Clark, 1. Time—2:00. Umpires—Hoffman and Tindill.

The Gunthers exactly reversed the score of the preceding Sunday, when yesterday they beat the West Ends at the former's park 2 to 1. Both Keeley and Munch pitched finely, but the left hander was not well supported. Keeley stopped a batting rally in the ninth by striking out Gertenrich and Hertel. Score:

Gunthers.	R	H	P	A	E	W. Ends.	R	H	P	A	E
Ransome, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Williams, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Stellman, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Murphy, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Riley, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Fenton, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lyons, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	G'enrich, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Zangerle, c.	0	2	7	2	0	Hertel, 2b.	0	1	2	0	2
Duffy, ss.	0	1	2	1	0	Hawkins, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Pedroes, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Kain, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0
Giblin, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0	M'D'ugh, c.	0	1	11	0	0
Keeley, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Munch, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals.	2	6	27	13	0	Totals.	1	7	24	7	5

Gunthers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	—2
West Ends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two base hits—Pedroes, Hawkins. Struck out—By Keeley, 7; by Munch, 6. Bases on balls—Off Munch, 1; off Keeley, 2. Umpire—McGurn. Time—1:53.

LELAND GIANTS ARE VICTORS.

Defeat the Paducah Nationals at Auburn Park by a Score of Five to Three—Other Games.

The Leland Giants defeated the Paducah Nationals at Auburn Park. Horn being knocked out of the box, J. Davis replacing him. A. Davis, the Paducah pitcher, pitched great ball, fielding his position well also. Wallace and Binga were the stars of the game. Score:

L. Giants.	R	H	P	A	E	Paducahs.	R	H	P	A	E
Smith, ss.	0	2	2	2	0	Head, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Harris, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	Thomas, ss.	1	2	2	2	0
Binga, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Wallace, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Matthews, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Gatew'd, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Primm, c.	1	1	8	0	0	Wh'gton, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0
Barton, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Fetway, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Green, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	Chitwood, c.	0	2	2	0	0
Taylor, lb.	0	0	11	0	0	Rogers, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1
Horn, p.	0	0	0	1	0	A. Davis, p.	0	2	0	4	0
J. Davis, p.	0	1	0	3	0						
Totals.	5	15	27	10	1	Totals.	3	10	24	12	1

Leland Giants	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	*	—5
Paducah	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Two base hit—Gatewood. Double plays—Binga (unassisted); Davis-Smith. Struck out—By A. Davis, 2; by Horn, 4; by J. Davis, 2. Umpire—Pickett.

Englewood Men, 7; La Crosse, 3.

Wanatah, Ind., Aug. 27.—The Englewood Men's club of Chicago defeated the La Crosse (Ind.) team here today. Score:

E. M. Club.	R	H	P	A	E	La Crosse.	R	H	P	A	E
Griffen, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	McKay, c.	0	0	6	2	0

SCHOOL BOARD IS BLAMED

SAID TO HAVE CREATED UNNECESSARY SALARIED POST.

Members Assert That Office of Business Manager of Parental Institution Was Established for the Sole Purpose of Giving George J. Thompson a Place on the Pay Roll —Complaints Against Supt. MacQueary Alleged Part of Scheme.

The charge that the office of business manager at the Parental school had been created solely to make a place on the school board's pay roll for George J. Thompson, former school trustee and secretary of Cigar Makers' Union No. 14, was made yesterday by a prominent member of the board of education, who himself voted in favor of the establishment of the post. The place created for Former School Trustee Thompson will give him $1,500 a year. Another board member said that Thompson's appointment was made "emergency business" to make it possible for the board to put the deal through before the return to the city of board members who were regarded as likely to oppose it.

The charge made that Supt. Thomas H. MacQueary of the Parental school had served milk from tubercular cows to the inmates of the school is alleged to have been a part of the plan to make the establishment of the new office seem imperative.

Fetzer Defends MacQueary.

"The members of the board of education did not know that any of the cows at the Parental school were afflicted with tuberculosis until the fact was reported to the buildings and grounds committee three weeks ago by Supt. MacQueary himself," declared John C. Fetzer, vice president of the school board. "In the absence from the city of President Tilden the report of Supt. MacQueary was made to me. Mr. MacQueary said in his communication that he suspected some of the cows had tuberculosis, and wanted to know what disposal he should make of them. I submitted his report to the buildings and grounds committee. The committee ordered the affected cows killed. Trustee Duddleston, being in the meat business, was asked to take an expert out to the school to inspect all the cows. The expert reported that some of the others were affected, and they were immediately segregated. No milk has been used from them since that time. In no way can Supt. MacQueary be held to blame. He reported his suspicions to the board immediately, and urged that the cows should be disposed of. His recommendation was carried out. It is unjust to turn around now and attempt to fix blame upon Mr. MacQueary."

Making Things Unpleasant.

Of the charge that some of the school trustees are determined to force Supt. MacQueary to resign a school trustee said:

"Certain members of the board seem to be trying to make things as unpleasant as possible for Supt. MacQueary. If the hens at the school do not lay enough eggs, in the opinion of some of the egg experts on the board, charges are made immediately against Supt. MacQueary. Several of the school trustees forget that the superintendent's chief business is to take care of the boys at the school and seem to think that it is his chief duty to look after the chickens and the pigs and goats. I have yet to hear a complaint against Supt. MacQueary's administration of the educational and reformatory work at the school."

Three Aged Sisters Reunited After Many Years.

MRS. ELIZA JANE LAURENCE, 83 YRS. MRS. EMELINE COON, 86 YRS. MRS. ELIZABETH BOGGS, 81 YRS.

Three sisters, the youngest of whom is over 80 years of age, are celebrating in Chicago their reunion after many years of separation. They are Mrs. Emeline Coon, 86 years old; Mrs. Eliza Jane Laurence, 83 years old; and Mrs. Elizabeth Boggs, 81 years old. They are widows. Mrs. Coon lives with her son, the Rev. L. M. Coon, 529 West Sixty-first street, and Mrs. Laurence resides at 6550 Yale avenue. Mrs. Boggs lives in Lincoln, Neb. It is her visit to Chicago that has brought the sisters together. Their father, Thomas McGown, lived until 92 years old, and their mother lived until past 80.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Tracy Lay, Miss McCauley, and Mr. Tracy L. McCauley of Highland Park have issued invitations for a reception and dance to take place next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Edward Lytton Upton will give a tea Thursday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock at her residence, Larchmere, Waukegan.

The Lake Forest Woman's club will hold its first reception of the fall season on Thursday. Dr. Lucy Rider Myer will talk on Florence Nightingale and her work.

Mrs. Douglas McEntee, 335 Rush street, will entertain at luncheon today in honor of Miss Drury of Buffalo. There will be twelve guests.

Mr. Charles Cohen, 4521 Evans avenue, will receive his friends informally tomorrow evening in celebration of his seventieth birthday.

A charity euchre party will begin tomorrow afternoon at the Chicago Beach hotel under the management of Mrs. E. E. Smith, 4615 Woodlawn avenue.

Miss Johanna Morris, daughter of Mrs. Marx Morris and a niece of Mr. Nelson Morris, was married to Mr. Arie Mendelson Saturday morning. The wedding took place at 10:30 o'clock at the family residence, 5232 Indiana avenue, Dr. Tobias Schaufarber officiating. Miss Heilbrun was maid of honor, and the two bridemaids were Miss Jennie Morris and Miss Rose Morris. Mr. Saul Mendelson acted as best man and Mr. Martin Morris as groomsman. The bride wore a gown of real lace, with a full tulle veil, and she carried lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Mendelson will reside in Marion, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harmon, 575 East Forty-eight street, announce the engagement of their daughter Selma to Mr. Sam Harris.

Miss Estelle Baldwin of Pine Grove avenue has returned from Greenwich, Conn., where she spent the last two months.

Miss Carolyn Fay Hippel of Madisonville, Ky., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Davis, 686 La Salle avenue, has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. Lawrence W. Pratt, in Oklahoma City.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Wolff, 453 Dearborn avenue, will celebrate their golden wedding tomorrow evening at the Lincoln Park club hall in Dearborn avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Wolff came to this country in 1880 from Dorsen, Germany, at which place they were married in 1855. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living in Chicago. They also have ten grandchildren, and the family will unite in a celebration.

Mrs. Lillian Woodward Gunckel will sail on Saturday for Europe. She will go to London and Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kusel and daughter, Mildred, 5627 Prairie avenue, have returned from a month's stay at Powers Lake, Wis.

Mrs. Max M. Ohnstein and her guest, Mrs. Charles Zerler, will return on Saturday from her summer home at Lily Point Villa, Michigan, and will open her home at 5943 Prairie avenue.

The romance of Dr. George Fifield and Miss Elizabeth Weidensall, who met on an ocean steamer last fall, will culminate today. They will be married at the residence of the bride's mother, 5708 Monroe avenue. Edward Stevens and Miss Weidensall's sister will attend the couple. Dr. Fifield is a physician at Janesville, Wis.

Westerners Registered in Paris.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

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PARIS, Aug. 27.—The following Americans from western states registered in Paris today:

ST. LOUIS.—Mrs. Charles F. Orthwein, Miss Ruth Orthwein, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Evarts, Adalbert Strauss, Misses Perla and Mabel Strauss.

LOUISVILLE.—Louis Barkhouse, Mrs. M. W. Barkhouse.

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ACCUSED PASTOR NOW THANKS MEMBERS OF CONGREGATION.

Dr. Haynes, in the Belden Avenue Baptist Church, Expresses Gratitude for the Faith in Him.

With words of thanks to the members of his congregation for their support in his recent troubles, the Rev. Myron W. Haynes, pastor of the Belden Avenue Baptist church, preached his first sermon yesterday following his exoneration by the church of charges recently brought against him. A large congregation was present, expecting to hear an arraignment of the pastor's accusers. But he did not refer to them.

"I cannot begin my sermon this morning without saying a few words of the past," he said. "I shall, however, confine my sermon to the preaching of the gospel, and if any one has come here to hear anything else he will be disappointed. But I should be less than a man if I did not feel profoundly grateful to this church, for not a single man, woman, and child has turned against me in the darkest hour of trouble in my life.

"When I was assailed in the most outrageous and vindictive manner, not one of you turned against me, and henceforth this church will be enshrined in my heart along with the early Christian martyrs whose faith could not be shaken by persecution or even death. I wish to thank the congregation and the boards from the bottom of my heart for standing by me in the darkest hour of trial in my life.

"Imprisonment is not the worst that can befall a man. Better be a righteous man in a dungeon than a scoundrel on a throne. It is a glorious thing for a Christian to be in prison, for that makes him look up. Don't chafe under restrictions, because then you are gathering strength for the battle with life."

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Kimball Upright—Walnut case, rich tone	$115
Hinze Upright—Walnut case, used 15 months	$145
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Tiffany Mahogany Upright—Late design	$145
Shaefer Upright—Walnut, thoroughly repaired	$145
Connor Upright—Solid round tone	$150
Fischer Upright—Oak case, late design, used but little	$155
Vose & Sons Upright—Fine case and tone	$175
Kurtzmann Upright—Dark oak case, large size, fine tone	$185
J. Bauer & Co.—Responsive action, used but little	$195
Weber Grand Piano—Parlor size, mahogany, latest style, used but a short time	$595
Steinway Grand Piano—Light rosewood case, medium size, in very best condition	$635
Two latest styles Knabe Upright Pianos—Lately shipped from factory, but cases slightly marred in transit	$450

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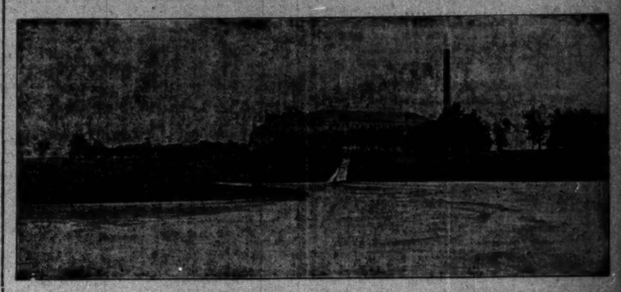

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Applications for the Special Professional course received this week. Examinations will take place next week (Sept. 4). Send for catalog.

THE JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL Term begins Sept. 6. Evening sessions. Text and Case System. For catalogue address Edward T. Lee, Sec'y, Room 16, 107 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Tel. Cent. 4689.

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DEATHS.

BARKER—Connie Barker, nee Duff, beloved wife of Charles H. Barker and mother of Lois I. and Gladys E., and Mrs. William Van Blois, Sunday, Aug. 27, age 44 years 2 months and 3 days. Funeral at Evanville, Mich.

BRODERICK—Lieut. John M. Broderick, at residence of sister, Mrs. D. O'Callaghan, 270 Jackson-blvd., son of the late Richard and Julia Broderick, brother of Mrs. D. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Kate Baar, Mrs. W. S. Burns, and brother of the late William Broderick of Milwaukee. Funeral notice later.

BROWN—Berlyn B. Brown, eldest son of Hannah L. and the late Finley D. Brown, 6326 Monroe-av., Aug. 27, 1905. Notice of funeral later.

CARPENTER—Lewis Carpenter, son of Newton and grandson of La Grange, Aug. 25, at Flagstaff, Ariz., aged 22 years. Funeral notice will appear later.

CONLEY—John V. Conley, aged 27 years, beloved son of Patrick and Annie, nee Duffy, at the residence of his parents, 260 S. Center-av.; brother of James, Joseph, Charles, Harry, Walter Conley, and Mrs. Robert Schaber. Funeral Tuesday, at 8:30 a. m., to Holy Family church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel. Member of Garden City lodge No. 37, order of Columbian Knights.

CRANE—At her home, 122 Catherine-st., La Grange, Ill., Harriet Nichols Crane, wife of Frederick A. Crane, Aug. 27. Funeral services at her late home Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 11:45 a. m. Interment at Mendota, Ill.

DOOLEY—John Dooley, son of Mary. Funeral from 226 W. Taylor-st., Monday, at 9 a. m., to Jesuit church, carriages to Calvary.

DUGGAN—Sister Mary Michael Duggan, at St. Patrick's Academy, at 11:40 a. m., Aug. 27. Funeral from St. Malachy's church at 9 a. m. Tuesday, Aug. 29. Burial at Mount Carmel cemetery.

FLEMING—Aug. 25, Nellie Agnes Fleming, daughter of Sarah and the late Michael Fleming, sister of Mrs. John F. Higgins, Anna E., Sarah A., and Maude M. Fleming. Funeral Monday at 10:30 a. m. from her late home, 1667 W. Monroe, to Our Lady of Sorrow church, by carriages to Calvary cemetery.

GUERIN—Alice M. Guerin, Aug. 24, daughter of the late James and Catherine. Funeral Monday, at 9:30 a. m., 256 N. May-st., by carriages to Calvary.

HALLIGAN—Aug. 27, Michael Halligan, beloved uncle of Michael and Patrick Ryan, aged 80 years. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. sharp from residence of Michael Ryan, 817 West 61st-pl., to St. Gabriel's church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to 49th and Halsted-st. depot and by train to Mt. Olivet.

HART—Friedericke Hart, nee Hesslein, Aug. 27, aged 67 years, beloved mother of Joseph H. and Nathan E. Hart, sister of Sigmund and Bernhard Hesslein, Mrs. B. Kaufman, and Mrs. Rosalie Burchard. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 10 a. m., from her late residence, 3440 Wabash-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

HEINZ—Jacob Heinz, Aug. 26, husband of Hattie. Funeral Tuesday, 2 p. m., 1500 W. Lake-st., by carriages to Oakridge.

HUBBARD—Mrs. Annie Emily Hubbard, Aug. 26. Funeral from 198 Wood-st., Monday.

HUGHES—Catherine Hughes, wife of Thomas, 350 S. May-st. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 a. m., to Holy Family church, carriages to Calvary.

JONES—Aug. 26, Margaret E. Jones, wife of the late Jacob, 3255 Philip-st. Funeral from 748 W. Harrison-st., Monday, at 7:30 a. m. Interment at La Salle, Ill.

KIRTLAND—Aug. 27, at 244 E. 47th-st., Jennie Carter Kirtland, wife of Maj. T. S. Kirtland, U. S. A. Funeral private. Interred at Washington, D. C.

LEONARD—At De Kalb, Ill., Aug. 23, suddenly, Arthur G. Leonard, born Oct. 9, 1847, formerly of Chicago. Private services Sunday, Aug. 27, [illegible] at Graceland, 4 p. m. Eastern papers please copy.

MAGUIRE—Alice Maguire, at Denver, Colo., daughter of Anna. Funeral from 972 Park-av., Monday, 9:30 a. m., to Our Lady of Sorrows church. Burial at Mount Olivet.

MERKEL—Jacob Merkel, 4707 St. Lawrence-av. Funeral Monday, 9 o'clock p. m. Burial at Waldheim.

MILLIGAN—Margaret Milligan, wife of the late Edward. Funeral 82 Seward-st., Monday, at 9:30 a. m., to Sacred Heart church, cars to Calvary.

NAGLE—Alice Hester Nagle, aged 3 months and 20 days, daughter of James and Alice Nagle of 801 Seminary-av., Chicago. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 29, 2 p. m., from residence. Died Aug. 26, 6:20 p. m.

PICKHAM—Abraham Joseph Pickham, Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 25, 1905, son of Margaret and the late Thomas Pickham, brother of Mrs. Catherine Madden, John, Thomas, Margaret, and the late Rev. E. J. Pickham. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 9:30 a. m., from 759 Tinuer-av., to St. Augustus church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DEATHS.

PREBLE—Elton R. Preble, son of Asahel P. and Adeline, aged 37. Funeral from home of his parents, 212 S. Willow-av., Austin, at 2 p. m., Aug. 28.

SOUTHWICK—George A. Southwick, son of Charles H. and the late Maria. Funeral 32 Greenwood-terrace, Monday, 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

SPONSEL—Aug. 26, Warren A. Sponsel, age 15 years, son of John G. and Margaret T. Sponsel. Funeral Tuesday, 2 p. m., 296 E. 61st-pl., cor. Washington-av. Carriages to Mount Greenwood. Cincinnati papers copy.

THOMAS—Mary B., beloved wife of Benjamin Thomas, at her residence, 4937 Indiana-av., Aug. 25, 1905. Funeral Monday, Aug. 28, at 9 a. m., to Corpus Christi church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet. Member of Holy Angels court, W. C. O. F., and Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, St. Mary's branch.

WAGNER—John J. Wagner, Saturday, Aug. 26, aged 84 years. Funeral from late residence, 1180 S. Winchester-av., Tuesday, at 1:30 p. m., to Forest Home cemetery.

WALSH—Thomas Walsh, Aug. 26, 1905, aged 9 years, beloved son of Michael and Nora Walsh, nee Coyne, and brother of Barthley, John, and Andrew Walsh. Funeral from late residence, 121 E. Erie-st., Tuesday, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Dominick's church. Carriages to I. C. depot, thence by cars to Mount Carmel cemetery.

WHELAN—Aug. 27, 1905, Ellen Whelan, nee O'Shea, dearly beloved wife of the late John Whelan, sister of John O'Shea, Mrs. B. Hartnett, and Mrs. Margaret Mahoney, Mrs. Catherine Murray, Philip and James O'Shea. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 9 a. m., from late residence, 3053 Harrison-court, to St. Bridget's church, where solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated. Carriages to Calvary.

WITT—John H. Witt, beloved son of John and Louise Witt. Funeral Monday, 2 p. m., from late residence, 944 Clifton-av., to Graceland for interment.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R., leaves Polk-st. depot (Polk and Dearborn-sts.) daily at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois—Fair, cloudy Monday, probably showers in south portion; Tuesday fair, variable winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Monday, showers and cooler at night Tuesday.

Upper Michigan—Party cloudy Monday, showers in east portion; Tuesday fair, light to fresh south winds.

Minnesota—Fair Monday, warmer in east portion; Tuesday probably showers and cooler, light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers in north and central portions; Tuesday fair, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday, warmer in west portion; Tuesday partly cloudy, warmer in east portion, light to fresh winds.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Monday, showers in east portion; Tuesday fair, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Precipitation in inches.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.
Time taken: Aug. 27, 7 p. m.					
Abilene	94	98		E.	Clear
Albany	62	68		N.W.	Clear
Alpena	60	68	.01	W.	Rain
Atlanta	74	80		N.E.	Clear
Amarillo	94	98		E.	Clear
Bismarck	62	70		N.E.	Clear
Buffalo	62	70		N.E.	Clear
Boston	58	60		N.	Clear
Cairo	74	80	.04	N.E.	Cl'dy
Calgary	46	52		S.W.	Fair
Charles City	76	80		S.E.	Cl'dy
Charlotte	70	78		N.E.	Clear
Cheyenne	70	78		S.E.	Clear
Chicago	70	74	Tr.	S.E.	Cl'dy
Cincinnati	74	80		N.E.	Cl'dy
Cleveland	68	74		N.E.	Fair
Davenport	72	76	.04	S.	Cl'dy
Denver	78	92	Tr.	S.	Fair
Des Moines	72	76		S.	Clear
Detroit	70	74		N.E.	Cl'dy
Devils Lake	52	62		N.W.	Fair
Dodge	88	92		N.E.	Clear
Dubuque	72	72	.01	S.	Cl'dy
Duluth	68	72		S.E.	Clear
El Paso	90	94		S.	Clear
Edmonton	52	76		S.E.	Fair
Escanaba	66	66	.02	S.	Rain
Galveston	80	90		S.E.	Clear
Grand Rapids	68	68		N.E.	Cl'dy
Green Bay	66	68	.02	S.	Cl'dy
Havre	90	94		S.	Clear
Helena	74	84		N.W.	Clear
Huron	86	92		N.E.	Clear
Indianapolis	76	80		W.	Cl'dy
Jacksonville	76	78	.16	S.E.	Cl'dy
Kansas City	78	84	.01	S.E.	Fair
Lander	86	88	Tr.	S.W.	Fair
Little Rock	78	82		S.E.	Clear
Los Angeles	76	76		S.W.	Clear
Madison	68	70	.06	S.	Cl'dy
Marquette	64	66	Tr.	S.	Cl'dy
Memphis	76	82		N.	Fair
Medicine Hat	86	94		S.E.	Cl'dy
Milwaukee	66	68	.12	S.	Cl'dy
Minnedosa	76	82	Calm		Clear
Montgomery	78	84		N.E.	Clear
Montreal	60	66		N.E.	Fair
Moorhead	80	88		W.	Clear
Nashville	76	82		N.E.	Fair
New Orleans	84	88		N.E.	Fair
New York City	64	70		N.	Clear
Norfolk	68	72		N.E.	Clear
North Platte	84	94		S.E.	Cl'dy
Oklahoma	78	94		S.E.	Clear
Omaha	86	90		E.	Clear
Oswego	64	64		N.	Clear
Palestine	78	92		S.E.	Clear
Parkersburg	70	76		N.	Clear
Philadelphia	62	72		S.E.	Clear
Pittsburgh	70	76		S.E.	Clear
Pueblo	88	94		E.	Cl'dy
Rapid City	86	90		S.E.	Clear
San Francisco	54	56		W.	Clear
St. Louis	76	80		S.E.	Cl'dy
St. Paul	74	80		S.E.	Clear
Salt Lake City	76	86	Tr.	S.	Clear
San Antonio	92	98		N.E.	Clear
San Diego	76	78		N.W.	Fair
Ste. Marie	66	72		N.E.	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.	74	78		S.	Tr.
Springfield, Mo.	76	80		E.	Cl'dy
Vicksburg	80	86		N.	Fair
Washington	70	72		N.E.	Cl'dy
White River	62	74		S.E.	Cl'dy
Wichita	88	96		S.E.	Clear
Williston	52	76		S.	Clear
Winnipeg	76	82		N.W.	Clear

BUILDING PERMITS.

BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued by the building department yesterday:

Frank Reidel, 1 story frame addition, 1510 Wabash-av. $ 100

Barney Rossman, 1 story frame addition, 4845 Paulina-st. 200

W. R. Humphrey, 2 story rear brick addition, 9608 St. Lawrence-av. 2,500

Ernst Popp, 1 story frame cottage, 4744 Rockwell-st. 700

J. Kozelka, 1 story frame cottage, 1709 Hayes-st. 600

Frank Kozan, 2 story brick flats, 1212 St. Louis-av. 8,000

M. Lusch, 2 story brick flats, 1410 Central Park-av. 2,500

Joseph Goetling, 2 story brick flats, 1391 Ridgeway-av. 3,000

Joseph Wisehima, 1 story frame, 1223 Wabansia-av. 500

J. Fullem, 2 story brick flats, 7346 Madison-st. 5,000

E. C. Young, 2 story and basement frame addition, 9213 Pleasant-av. 500

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS were issued by the health department yesterday:

Adams, Charles R., 64; 4747 N. Clark-st., Aug. 25.

Blumenthal, infant; 41 Johnson-st., Aug. 26.

Breschel, Helen, 9 months; 6315 Halsted-st., Aug. 25.

Burba, John, 6 months; 67 Bunker-st., Aug. 26.

Butler, Catherine E., 44; St. Elizabeth's hospital, Aug. 25.

Carroll, Thomas E., 1; 151 Aberdeen-st., Aug. 26.

Cormors, Daniel J., 1; 624 W. 56th-st., Aug. 26.

Crean, Bartholomew, 29; 6035 Sangamon-st., Aug. 24.

Diener, A. C., 31; 877 S. Kedzie-av., Aug. 25.

Dooley, John, 1; 226 W. Taylor-st., Aug. 26.

Eastman, James, 1; 7406 Washington-av., Aug. 23.

Fleming, Nellie A., 45; 1667 W. Monroe-st., Aug. 25.

Gerzen, Albert, 68; 1068 Thirty-first-av., Aug. 26.

Guhr, Chester, 4; 2700 Wentworth-av., Aug. 26.

Haake, Charles F., 6 months; 161 S. Robey-st., Aug. 26.

Hanschildt, Burt, 3 months; 5147 Lake-av., Aug. 26.

Hass, Francis S; 638 45th-pl., Aug. 26.

Hawkins, Hilda, 35; Auditorium hotel, Aug. 25.

Hoar, John, 35; 3523 Wallace-st., Aug. 25.

Holmes, Albert N., 8; 1294 75th-st., Aug. 25.

Hoyer, Caroline A., 43; 1404 Wrightwood-av., Aug. 25.

Huhn, Mary, 64; 617 N. Park-av., Aug. 25.

Ingnayta, Catherine, 26; 3319 Auburn-av., Aug. 26.

Jones, Margaret E., 70; 748 W. Harrison-st., Aug. 26.

Kelley, Marie, 16 days; 923 N. Albany-av., Aug. 26.

Klaus, Marcella, 1; 4801 Ada-st., Aug. 24.

Kluczewska, Johana, 4 months; 120 Division-st., Aug. 25.

Kruger, Irene, 2; 991 Milwaukee-av., Aug. 26.

Kruger, Adam, 1 day; 81 W. 14th-pl., Aug. 26.

Krusska, Peter, 2 months; 8709 Marquette-av., Aug. 25.

Kuhns, Peter, 3 months; 6 McHenry-st., Aug. 24.

Likinsky, Jan, 4 months; 474 W. 19th-st., Aug. 25.

Linahan, Bartley, 53; 637 Ohio-st., Aug. 24.

Loomas, A., 6 months; 1956 Lincoln-av., Aug. 26.

Maynihan, Ellen, 72; 285 Bissell-st., Aug. 25.

Mazeda, Jossie, 1 month; 2427 Kensington-av., Aug. 26.

Miller, John C., 36; 2592 W. Harrison-st., Aug. 24.

McCarthy, Dennis, 80; 2242 Milwaukee-av., Aug. 25.

Nemelsfky, Era, 7 months; 896 W. 14th-st., Aug. 26.

Nylander, John N., 40; 13408 Ontario-av., Aug. 26.

Peck, Frank, 3 months; 7933 Cornell-av., Aug. 26.

Pietraschepski, James, 35; 49 Crossing-st., Aug. 25.

Przekwas, Mariana, 1; 8812 Houston-av., Aug. 25.

Puralewski, Vanenta, 7 months; 610 Holt-av., Aug. 25.

Riegert, Margaret, 5 months; 542 42d-st., Aug. 25.

Robb, Amelia B., 64; 908 Harrison-st., Aug. 25.

Rutan, Maclar S., 10 months; 428 W. 17th-st., Aug. 26.

Rybaroszyk, Maryana, 2; 1068 N. Wood-st., Aug. 26.

Sarapin, Frank, 32; 3809 Ashland-av., Aug. 26.

Scarmuzo, Carmela, 1; 196 W. Polk-st., Aug. 26.

Schiesswohl, Mary A., 65; 3957 Ridge-av., Aug. 24.

Sheehan, Nora, 32; 505 W. Ohio-st., Aug. 25.

Strogek, Martha, 5 months; 27 Sloan-st., Aug. 25.

Vetter, Harry, 4; 717 Irving Park-blvd., Aug. 25.

Wachoiz, Minnie, 49; 281 W. Chicago-av., Aug. 26.

Wheeling, Elida, 59; 253 Haynes-ct., Aug. 27.

Zeidman, Girthe, 42; 699 Sangamon-st., Aug. 25.

Zeilinska, Rosalie, 6 months; 747 Wolfram-st., Aug. 26.

Zimmerman, Mary, 52; 3844 Parnell-av., Aug. 24.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM | 20 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan, undertaker. 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much: we just do business; 5 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 710 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

LOST AND FOUND.

A VALISE, BELONGING TO BART E. LINEhan, Dubuque, Ia., was stolen out of the office of Wm. Ribett, Genl. Freight Agt. I. C. R. R., between 4:30 and 5:30 yesterday afternoon. Mr. Linehan offers a reward of $20 for its return to Room 407 Palmer House.

LOST—MALE FRENCH POODLE DOG; STATE, near Harrison-st. Reward if returned to 340 State-st., upstairs.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — L. L.: MUST SEE YOU THIS week. Write me. M. F. & Co. Name time and place. L. L.

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PERSONAL—ARE YOU TOO STOUT? Reduce your pounds by expelling your flesh. No starving or exhausting exercises. A simple, harmless remedy will restore you to normal weight. For full particulars address H. COLLINS, 154 E. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL OFFER THIS WEEK—Solid gold filled spectacles or eye glasses, best grade lens, only $2.75. No charge for examination. H. FARRIOR, Doctor of Optics, 607 Schiller Bldg., 109 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts removed by electrolysis; $1 SITTINGS. Face, scalp, chiropody treatments; manicuring. Open Sundays from 10 to 4. LILLIAN D. KING, Room 71 McVicker Building. Tel. 5426 Central.

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PERSONAL—DR. DUNCAN, 130 DEARBORN-st., 31 floor, throat, nose, eye, and ear; glasses at cost. Consultation free.

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PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts removed by electrolysis; $1 sittings. R. 71 McVicker Bldg. LILLIAN D. KING.

PERSONAL—WICKS, PRIVATE DETECTIVE, 1850 Wells-st. Tel. Main 2871. Estab. 1871.

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SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN THE FIRST PART OF LAW STUDY EVENINGS, YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OLD, AT PRESENT ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK IN LARGE OFFICE; HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE IN CONNECTION WITH LAW FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL; REFERENCES PROMISED SATISFACTORY. ADDRESS J T 97, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE MAN, EXperienced in handling traffic and freight claims, corresponding and investigating; can furnish competent, large manufacturing corporation, rapid in accounting and statistical work, desires communication leading to profitable assistant's position or similar capacity; 28 years of age; employed at present. Address C 351, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE MANAGER, correspondent, or executive position, requiring man of versatile ability and experience. Address E 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, GERman, single, 25, education, accurate, 12 years' double entry; A1 refs.; wants steady position. Address F 404, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AGE 24, seven years' experience in publishing house and six months in life ins. office; salary $12 to start. Address L B 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young man of 22, position as office assistant; good penman and accurate; best references. Address D 276, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, OFFICE clerk, collector, or shipping clerk; can operate typewriter; small salary; reference; experience. F 381, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; good penman; accurate; ref. Address D 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED GERman registered pharmacist; graduate; reference. Address E 312, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 20 years old, as timekeeper, shipping, receiving, or bill clerk. Address E 217, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXP. shipping clerk; A1 ref. D 653, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; COMpetent man, 41; A1 ref.; $15. E 401, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK, packer; any inside work. D 268, Tribune office.

Accountants.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT WILL OPEN, close, balance, keep, or audit books. SPENCER, 571 E. 51st-st. Drexel 6333.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AM UNENGAGED BEST time of day; would like to devote same to soliciting or indoor work; some selling experience. H. MILLER, 4620 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TRAVELING salesman; aggressive and energetic; thoroughly experienced and reliable; cement house retiring. Address E 488, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENERGETIC young man, possessing strong personality, a fluent and convincing talker, as city salesman; salary and com.; refs. Address E 505, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21 YRS., as city salesman; salary. D 184, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. STRUCTURal draftsman and B. P. to execute any class of work; ref. Address D 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESSMAN, cylinder and Gordon; competent, reliable. Address F 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CUTTER, EXPERIenced, practical tailor, wishes position, city or country. Address D 505, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN COOK IN hospital, sanitarium, or any kind of institution. Address C 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS CUTter or assistant; merchant tailoring. Address D 505, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ELECTRICIAN; EXPperienced man. F. WOLFF, 402 N. Marshfield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL MASON foreman; ref.; in or out of town. D 152, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

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COMMISSION AUTOMOBILE CO.
Largest dealers in second hand cars in the country.
We have over 100 cars in stock, ranging in price from $150 to $4,500; all standard makes at ¼ cost. Bring over your car. We will sell it for you for 5% commission.
1602 MICHIGAN-AV.

4 CYLINDER COLUMBIA, CANOPY TOP, FULL equipment of lamps, etc., must be sold at once to highest bidder; also 1904 White steamer; new engine and boiler; guaranteed in first class condition; must go on account of home price; both cars can be seen at HOLMES-SCHMIDT MOTOR CO., 1305 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

...32 36TH-ST.—IDEAL HOME, NEAR LAKE—The Hagerty; clean, homelike; service and meals best in city for the price; residential and transient.

...2000 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, AIRY ROOM IN modern flat, 2nd-st. exposure; newly furnished throughout; mahogany, brass bed, box spring, and hair mattress; good table; two in family; all conveniences; gentlemen; Indiana-av. cars. C. E. B.

...5716 WASHINGTON-AV.—LARGE ROOMS, with board; choice location, near park; golf and tennis; near station and cable; 12 min. to city; $6 to $10. Phone 1533 Hyde Park.

LADY IN CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD HAS ACcommodations for high class people; Ill. Cent.; one suite suitable for bachelors. Address D 176, Tribune office.

...39 E. 51ST-ST. CHOICE ROOMS WITH board; also suite for family or party of young men.

...3120 INDIANA-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT AND small rooms; modern flat; couple or gentlemen; steam, bath; phone; breakfast. NORRIS.

...1901 MICH.-AV.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, elegantly furnished; suites, single, with private baths. Superior board; walking distance.

...2009 DREXEL-BLVD.—YOUNG COUPLE HAVing elegant home would accommodate congenial parties. Phone Doug. 923.

...2042 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT CORNER RESidence; large front rooms; good board; excellent transportation.

...4378 AND INDIANA-AV.—1ST CLASS ROOM and board in private family for two gentlemen; Douglas 1811.

...2367 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; cool rooms; good board; low prices during summer.

...3040 MICHIGAN-AV. — SUITE OR PARLOR floor; other rooms; bath; board. Douglas 3070.

...4610 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICE, SUNNY ROOM, with board; $5; blk. L station; phone; examine.

...3344 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECond floor; excellent table; home privileges.

...2357 MICHIGAN-AV. NR. AUDITORIUM—BEST rooms, table, and references, for refined people.

...4618 AND 20 CALUMET-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; board; reasonable rates.

...5310 WASHINGTON-AV. — ROOMS, WITH board; single or en suite; private baths.

...4528 PRAIRIE-AV.—3D FLAT; TABLE BOARDers wanted; good board; reasonable rates.

...3909 ELLIS-AV.—ONE DOUBLE, TWO SINGLE rooms, with board; $5.50 and $6.

West Side.

...256 ASHLAND-BLVD.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms with board; steam heated. Tel. Halsted 282.

North Side.

...16 ASTOR-ST., NEAR DIVISION AND LAKE SHORE-DRIVE. MAISON DU NORD—FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN EXCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOOD; 15 MIN. TO BUSINESS CENTER; EXCELLENT TABLE. PHONE NORTH 2096.

...33 E. ONTARIO—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, desirable location; walking distance; hot and cold water closets; best table board.

...147 LA SALLE-AV.—MODERN ROOMS, LAVAtories; breakfast optional; rms. Phone Black 1485. Also basement room, with breakfast, for a lady.

...573 LA SALLE-AV. — VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; op. Public Library; refs.

...31 E. SUPERIOR-ST.—FRONT ROOMS; RUNning water; choice location; board optional.

...179 ONTARIO-ST. — EXCELLENT MODERN rooms and board; desirable locality; walking dist.

...222 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms; fine table board; steam. Phone 396 White.

...673 FULLERTON-BLVD.—NICELY FUR. FRONT room, board for two; excellent cuisine; homelike; refs.

...25 LA SALLE—DETACHED RESIDENCE; ELegant double and single rooms; fine board; home.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel (400 rooms), occupying the entire block between Washington and Madison-ave., Michigan-blvd. and 20th-st.; exposure; beautiful room with private bath and board for two people, $28 to $40 per week.

...CONSPICUOUS—Illinois Central express trains to 60th-st. station; 1¼ blocks away; only 12 minutes to city.

HOTEL WARNER ANNEX—NEWLY COMpleted and handsomely furnished; ideally located; 100 rooms in 2 and 3 room suites, with bath, at very attractive rates; telephone in each suite; finely furnished. Thirteenth Park and Calumet-aves. Tel. 673 Douglas. McGUIRE & COBB, Props.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON; without exception pleasantest home in Chicago; block from elevated station and surface lines; convenient to Illinois Central—Nicely furnished rooms, private baths; American plan, $1.50 day, $7 week up; also European. Telephone Hyde Park 2400.

HAYDEN HOTEL, 152 E. 36TH-ST.—VISITORS to the city will save money, avoid the noise, dirt, and discomfort of the business center by stopping at the Hayden; all rooms, $1.00 per day; $6 to $7 per week; European, 50c to $1.25 day. Take Cottage Grove cars.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—American plan; permanent single house P. 3d up; en suite, with private bath, for two, $16 up; ten minutes from city; L. C. suburban and express. Phone Hyde Park 192.

THE CRESCENT, 41ST AND ELLIS-AV.—BEST family hotel in city; rooms and board $9 per week; with private bath, $12; 2 rooms and bath, 2 people, $20 per week; room with alcove, bath adjoining, for 2 people, $17 per week.

HOTEL BERTRAND—
Business center, 255-256 Michigan-blvd., overlooking the lake; finest location in the city; one block from auditorium; special rate by the week, on the American plan; $8 up.

WEST TERRACE HOTEL, 5510 WASHINGTON-av.; strictly modern; new management; newly decorated; table first class; large veranda and lawn; steam heat and en suite; cable R. Park.

HOTEL GRANT, 214 E. 53D-ST.—NEW FAMILY hotel, 2 blocks from I. C. express train; 10 minutes to city, and moderate rates. Phone H. P. 509.

DEARBORN-AV. HOTEL—DEARBORN AND Chicago-avs.; rooms and board $2 week up; elevated, phone, etc.; walking distance.

HOTEL WARREN, 2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE location; clean rooms; good board; low prices during summer.

WISCONSIN HOTEL, 22 WISCONSIN-ST. ¼ block from Lincoln Park—Permanent and transient guests; ideal summer resort. Tel. N. 1343.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-av. and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; reasonable rates; 3 blocks from Ill. Cent. R. R. depot.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st., Chicago—American plan, $2 per day. Special rates by the week to regulars.

FOREST HOTEL, ROGERS PARK—18T CLASS family hotel; delightful location; moderate rates.

HOWARD, 232 DEARBORN-AV.—$1 A DAY and up; southern cooking. Phone 396 White.

Suburban.

THE NETHERLANDS, 1554 ASBURY-AV., Evanston. Tel. 244—Two large rooms, south front; one suite, one south front; family table; all conveniences.

Summer Resorts.

PINE VILLA FARM—OPEN DURING SEPTEMber; $5; good shade; children taken. FRANK D. HODGE, South Haven, Mich.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, ON NORTH SIDE, NR. N. W. L. by Catholic young man. Address F 401, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—OUTSIDE SUITE; INDEPENDENT entrance; elegantly furnished; private lavatory; hot water all hours; bath; large closet; elevated and surface cars one block; s. w. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-st. Inquire at Apt. 64, south entrance.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, COOL, NEWLY furnished room; running water, bath, telephone; all modern conveniences; private family. 2242 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, suitable one or two; private house; best transportation. 106 E. 36th-st. Phone Douglas 3650.

TO RENT—4803 INDIANA 1ST FLAT; TWO connecting large, light, airy rooms; well furnished; family of two. Tel. 6640 Blue.

TO RENT—1919 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE, NEW; ly furnished rooms; running water; reasonable; gentlemen only; fine location. Phone 1071 Calumet.

TO RENT—2017 PRAIRIE-AV., FURNISHED rooms, with or without light housekeeping; steam, running water.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO accommodate two persons; clean, cool, and quiet. 2021 Michigan-av., second flat.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, furnished rooms; all modern conveniences. Call 1st flat, 3709 Indiana-av., or phone Douglas 3026.

TO RENT—ALLEN APTS., 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.; small apts. with or without housekeeping; safe in building.

TO RENT—3-4 FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms; modern; private; $22.50 to $25. 3743 Elmwood-av.

TO RENT—26 E. 39TH-ST., ROOMS; EVERY convenience; 50c day; $3 week up.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR; ALSO back room; bath. 3565 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—1710 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furn. rooms; one front, with private bath.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms; running water. 3551 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR connected; steam. 6344 Stewart-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NEWLY FURN., 2 side. Phone Blue 512. 4647 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—2013 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO SINGLE, one large room, nicely furnished; steam.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH; telephone. 6352 Evans-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 18TH-ST. NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL. EUROPEAN.
Everything new and up to date
Electric light, hot and cold water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $5, $6, $7, and $8 per week.
Rooms with private bath, $10, $12, and $14 per week.
Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled. Prices moderate.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 262.

TO RENT—5714-16 WASHINGTON-AV., ROOMS furnished to suit; all exposure; bright and clean; very near park, golf and tennis grounds; 3 modern, cozy houses, annexes, east front; yards, parged; excellent home cooking; $6 to $10. Phone Hyde Park 1533.

TO RENT—ROOMS; STEAM, HOT AND COLD running water. The Lafayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st., 1 block south of the Auditorium.

West Side.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms; steam heated; open plumbing; front; $5. 1064 W. 12th-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; steam heat. 661 Jackson-blvd., Flat F, near Odgen-av.

TO RENT—467 FULTON-ST., NICE LARGE rooms, furnished, unfurnished; yard; near elevated; reference required; a splendid opening for the right man. Address Lock Box 2503, Battle Creek, Mich.

IF YOU ARE SEEKING CAPITAL FOR ANY meritorious enterprise don't fail to get our free booklets and plan for handling same. Bond and Stock Issues. Corporations organized; charters secured. American Corporation and Securities Co., 13th Fl. Rector Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BOOK STATIONERY, AND WALL paper stock, in good Iowa town of 4,000; best location in town; will invoice about $3,000; cash or note; best reason for selling; a good, sound proposition; will bear investigation. Address H J 323, Tribune office.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, FROM 30 TO 35, AS manager of office and selling department, competent in correspondence, for our Chicago office; must have good references. Address J. O. H., Box 521, Clinton, Wis.

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W. H. TODD & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

NEW YORK AGENCY—EXPERIENCED YOUNG man of ability and energy will represent responsible western firm in New York City; investment if desired. Address Box 486, Poughkeepsie, New York.

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RESTAURANT, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, new, ready to open; cost $12,000; connected with 100 room hotel; the man that understands the business; open for proposition. 165 Clark, near Madison.

PHYSICIANS, INVESTIGATE—$500 BUYS good practice and complete office equipment in flourishing Iowa town of 10,000. D 132, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES WANTED.

WANTED—SUITABLE SITE FOR BRICKYARD in city limits or nearby or will buy out established brickyard. Send offers to E 136, Tribune office.

NOVELTY SCHEMES WANTED—HIGHEST prices paid for new ideas. D 498, Tribune.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, LADIES' AND GENTS' GARments; 3 stores, 158 Illinois-st., 126 Dearborn-st., 539 W. Madison-st. Tel. Main 3220.

DAVID WEBER, THE EXPERT,
382 State-st. BRANCHES: 118 E. 43d-st., 224-st. and Michigan-av. Phone Douglas 524.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 DEARBORN-ST., PHONE Main 3047; 54 and 56 39th-st., Phone Oak. 539. 554 W. Madison-st. Phone Monroe 1131.

DEE & CO.,
Exclusive cleaners of fine laces and curtains.
Phone South 1261. 380 Thirty-fifth-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for ladies' and gentlemen's castoff clothing. Phone 3961 Dearborn.

I. SILBER, 3808 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., PAYS the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing. Phone 6566 Douglas.

H. STARR, 967 STATE-ST., PHONE 3686 HARRIson, pays highest cash price for ladies' and gents' castoff clothing, sealskins, and furs.

MEYERHOFF, 626 W. CONGRESS-ST., PAYS highest prices for gents' clothing. Tel Seeley 2057.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED ST. BERNARD PUPpies; smooth coated. 627 N. Avers-av., near Grand-av.

PARROTS, GUARANTEED TO TALK, $3.50 each; canaries, $2, guaranteed singers; birds and dogs of all kinds. E. C. VAHLE & BRO., 45 State.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A CHOICE LINE OF dogs, birds, fish, Indian curios and game heads.
Alaska Fur and Curio Co., 845 N. Clark-st.

CANDIES.

CONFECTIONERY, FINE BONBONS, AND chocolates, famous throughout the United States. Send for wholesale and retail catalogue.
C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

FURS MADE TO ORDER; OLD REMODELED. P. FRENKEL, formerly of Chas. Stevens & Bros., 95 Washington-st. Tel. Mar. 1229. Will call.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

LEARN MILLINERY, DRESS CUTTING, dressmaking, and ladies' tailoring. Start now for fall work. Our cut to order coat, suit, shirt-waist and skirt patterns will make your dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

VALENTINE'S SELF-CALCULATION SYSTEM is the latest invention in cutting. Call or write. Patterns cut to order. School, 753 Wells-st.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING and Dress Making taught by the actual measure system. Loveland-av. Temple.

MADAM HUNT'S MILLINERY SCHOOL—BEST in city; positions furn.; night school; indorsed by leading wholesale houses. 1201 Masonic Temple.

RYAN MILLINERY PARLOR GIVES YOU THE best opportunity to learn millinery for parties wishing positions in fall. Suite 1101, 92 State-st.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

WALTZ, TWO STEP, ETC., STAGE DANCING. (No failures.) Miss Frances Lee, PROF. RIDGE, 127 La Salle-st., near Madison. Call for circulars.

WALTZ—TWO STEP—DANCING; INSTRUMENtal music. Anderson-Davies School, 122 Wabash.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

ALEXANDER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 171 Washington-st.—Reliable service. Tel. Main 1806.

WARD DETECTIVE AGENCY, 3903 COTTAGE Grove-av. Phone Doug. 937. Reliable service.

EXCURSIONS AND TRAVEL.

LOW RATES TO ST. PAUL, SEATTLE, DENver, 10,000 other points. A. J. Geis, 205 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALARY LOANS—
SALARY LOANS
MADE WITHOUT ANY SECURITY.
Every man and woman in Chicago can get all the money they want on their PLAIN NOTE. NO INDORSER necessary. Get our rates first; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. NO ONE REFUSED MONEY. MASON INVESTMENT CO., 134 Monroe, Room 502, corner Clark. Tel. 3516 Cent.
PRESENT THIS AD. IT IS GOOD FOR MONEY.

WE DISCOUNT OR LOAN ON NOTES, commercial paper, warehouse receipts, merchants' accounts, and other valuable securities. Advance money to purchase or carry on plain note, and others whose reputation justifies.
CHICAGO LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO.,
Suite 912 Fort Dearborn Building, 134 Dearborn-st.

JUST AS AT A BANK — YOU CAN BORROW MONEY HERE in small as well as large sums, payable at convenient. Merchants' ACCOUNTS bought. Rents and notes discounted. Money for taxes, etc. YOU can also, if employed, get money quickly. LADIES of reputable family may borrow on their own name. Tel. Har. 3171, or call, private offices, 603, 215 Dearborn-st., F. N. PECK.

$10 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE—
R. 431, 108 La Salle-st. Open daily till 6 p. m. Sat. till 1 p. m.

South Chicago Branch, 9213 Commercial-av.

SALARY $ " LOANS " $ CHATTEL, or on any other good security.
NATIONAL GUARANTY CO.,
Room 212 Temple Court Bldg., 225 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO HIGH CLASS SALARIED MEN; LIBERAL AMOUNTS ADVANCED ON PLAIN NOTE; BEST TERMS TO RELIABLE BORROWERS. SUITE 912, FT. DEARBORN BLDG., 134 Monroe.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY TO salaried people; no publicity. Send address—I will call and explain plan. P H 501, Tribune office.

SALARY LOANS—SALARY LOANS—SALARY loans made in strict confidence to reliable parties at moderate rates. ROOM 810, 132 CLARK-ST.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; easy payments. Offices, 51 principal cities. Employes' Credit Co., 123 La Salle-st.

MONEY FOR YOU ON YOUR SALARY; QUICK-LY, confidentially, easy, and low rates. EQUITY FINANCE CO., 716, 218 La Salle-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED POPLE WITHOUT SEcurity; LOW RATES; easy payments; confidential treatment. 307, 218 La Salle-st., 6th floor.

AM IN DESPERATE NEED OF $1,000. HAVE no security. How can I get it? Address F 400, Tribune office.

LOANS—TO EVERYBODY, ON SALARIES, FURniture, cheap. Suite 409, 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS ON SALARIES, FURniture, etc.; cheap; quick. 702, 185 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FACTORY, COMPLETE, EMPLOYing 30 people, 4 salesmen; factory running full capacity; our product is used by best merchants, wholesale and retail, in all parts of the U. S.; established 7 years; price $6,000, $4,000 cash; chattel mortgage will be taken on factory for balance. For full particulars address 315 Indiana-av., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $5,000, TO OPEN sanitarium for cure of rheumatism. I have a positive cure for all forms of rheumatism; is now curing 95% of cases in patients' own homes; could do better with sanitarium; will demonstrate cures; will give 100% on investment in 1 year. Don't answer unless mean business. L X 448, Tribune.

I ONLY ASK FOR A SHORT PERSONAL INTERview with honorable, responsible party with $5,000 cash. If I cannot demonstrate the practicability of my proposition beyond any possibility of failure it will only cost you a stamp. My surety will cover your investment; many times over; principals only. Address C 200, Tribune office.

GRAND OPENING FOR RETAIL SHOE BUSIness in a live town of over 5,000 people; good brick store room for rent after Sept. 15; been used for shoes for 25 years; only two other shoe stores; success certain to a live man. G. W. GILCHRIST, West Burlington-st., Fairfield, Iowa.

MAN—TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF A well developed cabinet and interior finish business; must be well qualified to handle business and willing to invest $1,500 and take management; reference required; a splendid opening for the right man. Address Lock Box 2503, Battle Creek, Mich.

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PHYSICIANS, INVESTIGATE—$500 BUYS good practice and complete office equipment in flourishing Iowa town of 10,000. D 132, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR COMPLETE and full line of Delivery Wagons, Trucks, Box Wagons, Farm Wagons, Vehicles. Prices and terms reasonable. Credit extended to responsible parties.
RACINE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO.,
855-861 Wabash-av.

$120 BUYS PAIR CHUNKY MARES, WEIGHT 2,500, and harness; $125, chunky team, weight 2,700, and harness; going out of business; must be sold. 50 N. Western-av., near Fulton.

FOR SALE—WORK HORSES OF ALL KINDS, wagons, and harnesses; five good breeding mares for farm. THE ARTESIAN TEAMING CO., 941 Grand-av.

CALL UP MONROE 1763 IF YOU HAVE A horse to sell and will take first class horseshoeing for the same. DAN McCARTNEY, Expert Shoer, 201 W. Van Buren, will do business with you.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOING OUT OF BUSINESS —Entire stock Adams Teaming Co.; 12 young mares, horses, all sizes, fit for any purpose, $25 up. 174 Adams-st., near Halsted.

WANTED—THE BEST RIG THAT $80 WILL buy; suitable for expressing and carry 80 hundred. Call Sunday or Monday. Call with rig. 273 S. Hoyne-av.

A GENTLEMAN'S ROAD HORSE, YOUNG, sound, and gentle; also splendid buggy and harness, in first class condition; any reasonable offer accepted. Inquire 737 Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—1,000 LB. FAMILY OR DELIVERY mare; sound and gentle; price $65. Residence, 152 S. Robey-st.

SACRIFICE SECOND HANDED CARRIAGE team; will drive single; age 6 and 7; cutunder runabout. 733 Monroe-st.

BEST OFFER TAKES DRIVING, DELIVERY, express, or work mares; all good workers; trial. Express office, 783 W. Lake-st.

$110 TAKES HEAVY EXPRESS WAGON, HARness, and horse. Owner lost hauling. Rear 116 Winchester-av.

$85—GOOD YOUNG SURREY OR DELIVERY mare; fast, prompt driver; also runabout and harness. 11 S. Leavitt-st.

NOTICE—$90 IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, handsome, sound, 6 year old, 1,150 lb. business or surrey horse 152 S. Robey-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBUS TRAP FRAZIER RUNabout; 2 business buggies; 2 good horses. McGINNIS LIVERY, 2758 E. 40th-st.

LOST HAULING CONTRACT; MUST SELL FOR light offer, 6 head of good work horses, 1,100 and 1,300 lbs. 747 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATION WAGON, BUILT TO ORder. Do not call Sunday. Alex Stanhope, Owner leaving town. 3120 Calumet-av.

MUST BE SOLD—HANDSOME DRIVING OR DEliver horse, also rubber tired buggy and fine harness. 719 W. Erie.

GENTLEMAN'S ROAD HORSE, YOUNG, SOUND and gentle; buggy and harness; will accept any reasonable offer. 738 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, PLEASANT LITtle driving horse, almost new harness, and runabout; sell separate. rear 734 Monroe.

$165 BUYS CHESTNUT TROTTER; TROT IN 2:40; fine top speeding wagon, harness, etc.; safe for lady; big bargain. 196 Schiller-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO KILL. LAMSON, Phone Halsted 542, 288 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 BAY HORSES, SINGLE OR DOUble, 7 years. Address D 219, Tribune office.

TWO GOOD DELIVERY HORSES AT 378 right price. Owner, 705 W. Madison.

$55 BUYS PAIR OF DELIVERY PONIES; RARE bargain. 113 Lincoln-st., rear.

FOR SALE—STATION WAGON; GOOD AS NEW. Address 402 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A WELL FURnished, modern, 12 room house, one block west of Lincoln Park conservatory; party leaving city. Address F 151, Tribune office.

STOVES, GLENWOOD RANGES, MARGNAT steel ranges, hotel ranges, Columbia art base burners, Victor, Oakley, reasonable prices. J. RITTERER, 167 Lake-st.

FIRE!! MAGIC FIRE CLAY STOVE LININGS; 3 plastic bricks, 85c, at THE FAIR; reline your own stoves; FIT ANY STOVE.

THOUSANDS OF THE HANDSOMEST RUGS ever made, all sizes, AT THE RUG STORE, Wabash-av., corner Congress.

I PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR FURNIture of flats, houses, and dealers' stocks. Phone Monroe 592. DEWAR, 381 W. Madison-st.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN ROADS.

(Daily. ‡Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE—CHICAGO UNION passenger station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-st. Ticket offices at station and at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Local trains run as follows:

To	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago to Fort Wayne and Alliance...	† 7:00 pm	*8:00 am
Fort Wayne Special "..	* 8:00 am	*3:00 am
Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington...	* 8:00 am	*3:00 am
Philadelphia, New York...	* 8:00 am	*3:00 am
Columbus and Louisville...	*10:00 am	*3:30 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati...	*10:00 am	*3:30 pm
Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Washington...	*10:05 am	*3:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York...	*10:05 am	*3:00 pm
Fort Wayne and Manhattan Limited...	*11:00 am	*4:00 pm
Pittsburg and Washington...	*11:00 am	*4:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York...	*11:00 am	*4:00 pm
Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Special "..	* 2:45 pm	*8:55 am
New York 15 hour train...	* 3:05 pm	*8:55 am
Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington...	* 3:15 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York...	* 3:15 pm	*8:45 pm
Fort Wayne Limited...	* 5:20 pm	*8:45 am
Philadelphia and New York...	* 5:30 pm	*8:45 am
Washington & N. Carolina...	* 5:30 pm	*8:45 am
Columbus, Pgh., and the east...	* 9:00 pm	*7:35 am
Cincinnati and Dayton...	* 8:40 pm	*7:10 am
Louisville and Louisville...	* 8:40 pm	*7:10 am
Pittsburg and the east...	*11:45 pm	*8:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R'Y. N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, La Salle-st. Station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts. Ticket office, 242 Clark-st.

To	Leave.	Arrive.
Day express...	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
New York & Boston Limited...	†10:30 am	† 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special...	* 2:30 pm	* 8:35 am
New York and Chicago Special...		*11:45 am
Cincinnati, 20th Century Limited...	* 2:30 pm	* 8:35 am
Day & Pittsburg Express...		*11:45 am
New England Express...	* 3:00 pm	* 3:00 pm
Toledo and the East...	* 3:00 pm	* 3:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited...	* 3:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Fort Wayne Accommodation...	* 3:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Cincinnati, Cleveland, & the East...	* 3:30 pm	* 7:10 pm
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, & New York...	*10:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Toledo and Boston...	* 3:00 am	

*Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND L. S. & L. Rys.—The Niagara Falls Route. Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th St. and Park-row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

August 13, 1905.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago Mail...	* 8:00 am	† 7:40 pm
Chicago Mail and Express...	* 8:00 am	† 7:10 am
Chicago & Toledo Express...	* 8:45 am	* 3:30 pm
Chicago, New York and Boston Special...	* 10:30 am	* 2:56 pm
Grand Rapids Express...	* 2:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Chicago & Grand Rapids Express...	* 3:00 pm	‡ 9:30 pm
Chicago and Kalamazoo Accom'n...	† 3:15 pm	† 10:45 am
Michigan Central Special...	* 4:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Chicago & Detroit Ex. Mich'an...	* 6:55 pm	* 4:50 pm
Detroit and Bay City Express...	* 10:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Atlantic Express...	* 11:55 pm	‡ 7:30 am
Chicago & Detroit and Nor. Michigan...	* 11:55 pm	‡ 7:15 am

* Daily. † Ex. Sunday. × Via Niagara Falls.

THE MARQUETTE—GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Harrison-st. and 5th-av. City office, 208 S. Clark-st. Ticket office in Auditorium. Trains leave. Great Northern, Palmer, and Sherman House. Suburban stations: Englewood (Union Stock Yards), Grand Crossing, and South Chicago (Calumet Avenue and Commercial Avenue Stations).

To	Leave.	Arrive.
Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Rapids and Northern...	* 7:30 am	† 1:15 pm
Wisconsin Rapids Flyer...	†12:00 n'n	† 4:30 pm
Rapids Express...	† 4:40 pm	†10:35 pm
Rapids Special...		
Iron City, Charlevoix, Petoskey...		
Grand Haven and Harbor Springs...	* 7:35 pm	† 7:20 am
Grand Rapids Night Express...	*11:58 pm	* 6:55 am
Parlor and cafe cars in all day trains. Sleeping cars to Petoskey City and Harbor Springs. "Resorts Special." Sleeping car to Grand Rapids in Night Express.		

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM — DEARBORN STATION, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Phone Har. 7553. City Ticket Office, 242 Clark-st. and Jackson-blvd. Phone Har. 1767.

To	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago to Detroit and stop at 47th-st...	* 7:00 am	*12:45 am
Detroit and Philadelphia...	*11:00 am	* 7:42 am
Niagara Falls, the Grand...	* 3:02 pm	*2:00 pm
Montreal, Boston, Chicago Limited...	* 3:02 pm	*12:10 pm
Montreal, Portland...	* 3:02 pm	*7:42 am
Canada, Nia. Falls, Buffalo...	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
Detroit and Mt. Clemens...	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
Detroit...	*11:05 am	*7:42 am
Bay City...	†11:06 am	†7:43 am
Detroit...	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
Michigan stations...	† 8:32 am	†7:00 pm
Cemeteries and Harvey...	*12:02 pm	* 8:18 pm
Valparaiso...	* 4:02 pm	*9:30 am

WABASH R. R. TICKET OFFICE, 18 Jackson-blvd. Depot, Harrison-st. and Wabash-av. Ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. Phone Central 2057.

To	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express...	10:35 am	† 7:15 pm
New York Express...	* 2:32 pm	* 5:25 pm
New York and Boston Express...	* 9:15 pm	* 7:40 am

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED SATURDAY by the secretary of state at Springfield, as follows:

Lamette, at Chicago; capital, $2,500; dressmaking; incorporators, Herbert S. Duncombe, John T. Hand and Wm. Sinclair.

Premier Electric company, at Chicago; capital, $5,000; electrical manufacturing; incorporators, J. Morton, A. G. Chatfield and Frank Bell.

Rudder-Gale-Wearen company, at Cairo; capital, $75,000; wholesale and retail groceries; incorporators, Geo. G. Rudder, Jr., Wm. Wearen, and C. G. Scudder.

NOT FOR PROFIT.

Woodstock Woman's club, at Woodstock; social; incorporators, Pauline F. Memanus, Alba Wandmack, and Elizabeth Smiley.

Mechanics Social club, at Decatur; incorporators, Joe B. Durham, Charles Kosscezsa, and August Shamstak.

Link Belt Machinery company, at Chicago; number of directors increased from five to seven.

Cropsey Elevator company, at Cropsey; capital stock increased from $5,000 to $10,000.

Savannah Car company, at Savannah; dissolved.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Gogebic, Btwa-tin. Cleared—Vance, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Arabian. Up—Erie, Erie's Parent, Chicago; Cuba, Cleveland.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived — Grammer. Cleared—Pontiac, Devereux, Cleveland; Cadillac, Bayne.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Trevor, W. McGregor, Hackett, Genoa, Umbria, Neilson, Pope, Progress.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Pickands, Louisiana, Amanonas. Cleared—Coal—Lake Shore, Dunbar; John Duncan, Baltic, Milwaukee; Castle Rhodes, Gladstone.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Arrived — Holmes, Princeton, Hundred Thirty-three. Cleared—Erie, Magna, Manda, Fitch, Maitland, Lake Erie; Midland Queen, Canadian Soo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Kirby, Whitney, Hartnell, Gilchrist, Warner, Luson, Ball Brothers, Presque Isle, Ireland, Goodyear, L. C. Smith, Livingstone, Bunsen, Marsala, Steel King, Tower, Street, Godfrey, Madden, Milwaukee, Venezia. Departed—Robbins, Two Harbors; M. C. Smith, Hart, Niagara, Strathcona, Orinoco, Harper, Grampian, F. W. Gilchrist, W. L. Brown, C. Smith, ore, Lake Erie; Prentice, Halsted, Tower, Chicago; Northern Wave, merchandise, ballast.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Schuch, 3:40 Sunday morning; Lucy Neff, 4:30; City of Sheboygan, 6:10; Bransford, 7; Elphicke (old), 7:40; Cumberland, 9:20; Manitou, 9:40; Haskell, 10:20; Nine and consort, 12:10 p. m.; Cuba, 1:30; Iron (wooden), 2:10; Canisteo and consorts, 3; Schoning, 5; Rust, 8. Down—Crumage, 9 Saturday night; Seneca, Lafayette, 10:40; Merrimac, midnight; Kearsarge, 1 Sunday morning; Pine Lake, 1:10; Watt, Manila, 4:30; Tioga, 5:15; Lackawanna, 5:30; Fitzgerald, 6; Lewiston, 6:30; Sequoya, 6:40; Westmount and consort, Carnegie, Wheeler, 7:40; J. D. Marshall, 8:30; Chicago, 9:20; Kalkaska and consorts, 11:40; Sheriffs and consort, 1:20 p. m.; Waldo, 2; Northland, 3:30; Ellis, 5; Gary, 5:50; Outhwaite and consort, 7:15; Ramapo, 7; Clarion, 8:40. At anchor—Gayle. Wind southwest, ten miles; cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Van Hise, Kelley, Tadousac, 10:30 Saturday night; Craig, Antigo, 12:30 Sunday morning; A. E. Stewart, Wyoming 2; Meyer, Olga, Alta, 2:40; Yuma, Ogdor, 3; Socapa, Grecian, 7:30; Marina, 8; Chilli, German and whaleback, W. H. Mack, 11:30; Nat. Vinland, Hill, Manitoba, 1:30 p. m.; Cowle, Sinaloa, 3. Widlar, 5:30; Watt, Manila, Kensington 5; N. M. Mills, Anderson, Buffalo, 6:30; Crescent City, 9. Down—Edenborn, Bell, Quincy, Wall, 9:30 Saturday night; Neebing, Matthews, 10; Anna Minch, Pere Marquette No. 17; Niko, Peterson, 11:30; Malietoa, Madeira, Sunday morning; Japan, 1:30; W. L. Smith, Myron, Peshtigo, Delaware, Jenness, Yosemite, Northern King, 5:30; Zenith City and whaleback Centurion, Sonora, 8; Black, Thomas, 8:30; Atomic, 9; Admiral, Armour, 10; Bessemer, Cormorant, Marcia, 10:40; Cornell, Jenney, noon; Pansy, Peako, 2; Nicholas Rees, 7:30; Algonquin, 4; Rogers, 5; Winnipeg, Mayflower, 6; Lagonda, Alpena, 7:30; Huribut, Smith, 8.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Briton, 9:30 Saturday night; Cambria, 10; Corsican, Bay City, Berkshire, Mercur, 1 Sunday morning; Parks Foster, Shaw, Charles Eddy, 1:30; Appomattox, Sanford, Midland King, Jenks, L. C. Hanna, Volunteer, S. M. Stephenson, 2:40; Mataafa, 3; Samuel Mitchell, Chickamauga, M. C. Neff, 3:20; Victory, Institution, 4; Parnell, 5:20; Frontenac, 5:40; Shaw, Tyrone, Fairbairn, 6; Iroquois (steel), Saxon, Jeanette, 6:20; Mary Boyce, Captain Wilson, Saxon, Birchhead and barges, 8:40; Morse, Corona, 9:20; R. Mills, 11:20; Bethlehem, noon; Alpena, Maryland, 12:40 p. m.; Joliet, 1:30; Marquette, whaleback, 2:20; Holden, 2:40; Sacramento, Shenandoah, Montezuma, Ionia, 3:20; Corallia, Fleetwood and consort, 5:20; American and barges, 6; W. S. Mack, 6:30; Amasa and barges, 7:30; Commodore, James Davidson, 8:40; Lewis, 9. Down—Pope, 9:30 Saturday night; Empress, Cliff, 10:15; Christopher, 11:40; Rose-bush, 1:30 Sunday morning; Britannic, Reed, 3; Nelson, 4:30; Harvey Brown, 11:15; J. B. Ketcham, Wilkesbarre, 1 p. m.; Minneapolis, 1:15; Wawatam, Duluth, Woodruff, 1:40; Kelley, Merrimac, Tower, Augustus Wolf, Dalton, Spalding, 2; Bermuda, 2:15; Lambert, Meaford, 3; Meriden, United Lumbermen and Barnes, Pawnee and barges, 3:20; J. C. Wallace, 4; Palmer, 4:30; Nimick, 7:20; Barth, 8; Aurania, Conboy, whaleback, 8:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise—Wissahickon, Fairport; A. McVittie, Ogdensburg; Utica, New York, Tuscarora, Buffalo, Coal—E. M. Peck, Buffalo; A. Marshall, Oswego. Lumber, etc.—E. Buckley, Wilcox, J. W. Westcott, Delta, Marinette; J. L. Hammond's Bay; L. Pahlow, Manistique; Fletcher, Traverse City.

Cleared—Merchandise—Saranac, Buffalo; J. R. Langdon, Ogdensburg. Grain—J. Oades, Buffalo, Pahlow, Cheboygan; F. W. Fletcher, Ann Arbor; Oceanica, Tonawanda.

Victim of Heat Prostration Dies.

Michael Ryan, 31 years old, 217 West Congress street, who was overcome by the heat a week ago, died yesterday at the county hospital.

LIGHT DEMAND FOR CASH.

OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY SMALLER THAN USUAL.

When Corn Crop Matures There May Be Relatively Larger Call for Funds—Slight Flurry in Call Money in New York—Peace Conference Is Not Regarded as a Material Factor by Large Interests—New Conditions Must Arise.

While the outward movement of currency from Chicago is watched with considerable interest, no unusual phase has developed. If there is anything to note it is that to date the demand is hardly as large as last year. It may be that later on, when the corn crop matures, there will be a relatively larger call for funds. And yet, this may not follow. Every year of such crops as have been harvested since 1896 puts the farmer in the way of furnishing his own funds to pay for labor and carrying to market. Having paid his debts he has a surplus in bank.

In New York there was a slight flurry in call money at the end of the week. In Chicago there was a perceptible firming of rates, applying largely to commercial paper. Some of the banks in isolated cases received 5 per cent, but 4½ is the going rate, while collateral loans range more nearly around 4. Bankers are trusting that in the late fall they may get 4¾ and 5 per cent.

Small Change in New York.

The New York stock market situation shows little change. Prices are at a higher level, and by so much afford room for reactions of small character. The peace conference is not regarded as a material factor by the large interests. It is one for traders to consider, and they are of the opinion that a break should follow a rupture in the conference. Contrariwise, some improvement in the market is looked for in the event of a favorable conclusion of the conference.

But new conditions must arise other than those immediately pertaining to Japan and Russia before the market may be expected to take serious cognizance of the situation. French investors in Russian bonds have as yet shown no solicitude of consequence over Russian reverses, and it is from France and these bondholders that a market disturbance, if any, may be first expected to arise. Selling of Russian bonds would mean weakness in London and sympathetic declines on this side.

The basis of the present stock market position must not be overlooked. It is the great prosperity of this country as a whole, and the special evidence of it to be found in railroad earnings and the activity in iron and steel industries. The important trunk lines have full treasuries and are paying good dividends. Their securities have been bought by persons of large means, who also control the properties. Until these men begin to turn against the market there is little to be feared. It is not, however, a market in which the small speculator can feel comfortable. A slight reaction from high prices frightens him into the belief that he has made a mistake. A small bear is no better off than the bull, for a slight upturn convinces him that prosperity has not yet been discounted.

Local Market.

In the local stock market there was no trading of pronounced importance, except what investment buying there may have been in Western Stone, because of the resumption of dividends. Chicago Consolidated Traction 4½% bonds showed a gain of six points on a small amount of buying. The Traction shares were steady and featureless, barring a sale of Chicago City railway stock at 190.

Bank Stock Market.

The local bank stock market continues dull. There was some little inquiry for Central Trust. The situation is a waiting one. Should interest rates firm up to a profitable point, bank shares should improve. Following are quotations:

National banks—	Bid.	Asked.	Book value.
Bankers' National bank	203	206	193
Chicago National bank	380	390	242
Commercial National bank	340	345	190
Continental National bank	200	300	141
Corn Exchange National bank	400	405	219
Drovers' Deposit National bank	200	210	146
First National bank	375	380	202
First Nat. bank of Englewood	250	...	207
Fort Dearborn National bank	100	123	102
Hamilton National bank	134	140	128
National Bank of Republic	189	191	148
National Live Stock bank	260	270	230
Oakland National bank	225	...	199
Prairie National bank	150	...	124
State banks—			
Amer. Trust and Sav. bank	263	268	166
Cent. Trust Co. of Illinois	177	180	146
Chicago City bank	222	250	184
Chicago Savings bank	155	165	113
Col. Trust and Savings bank	210	215	151
Drexel State bank	130	135	108
Drovers' Trust and Savings bank	165	170	130
Equitable Trust company	215	250	...
Home Savings bank	350	...	254
Hibernian Banking association	280	290	205
Illinois Trust and Savings bank	600	610	249
Jackson Trust and Savings bank	133	143	110
Manufacturers' bank	105	110	106
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.	370	375	221
Met. Trust and Savings bank	142	145	131
Milwaukee Avenue State bank	150	180	205
Northern Trust company	400	425	268
Prairie State bank	120	...	129
People's Trust and Savings bank	120	...	...
Pullman Loan and Savings bank	200	...	157
Royal Trust company	158	162	189
South Chicago Savings bank	110	120	116
State bank of Chicago	250	265	161
Stockyards Savings bank	185	...	142
Union Trust company	200	...	158
Union Stockyards State bank	110	115	...
Western Trust and Savings bank	175	185	119

Inquiries for remittances yesterday were light, with the market dull and quotations practically unchanged. Actual rates for bankers' 60 day sterling bills were 4.8445@4.8455; demand, 4.8625@4.8635; cable transfers, 4.8655@4.8665; sight francs, 5.17½@5.16¾ less 3-32; short marks, 95 plus 1-32@95 1-16.

Following are the posted rates of the principal drawers of foreign exchange:

London	4.87½
Paris, francs	5.16¾
Berlin, reichsmarks	95⅝
Amsterdam, florins	40.40
Zurich, francs	5.16¾
Genoa, lire	5.16¾
Antwerp, francs	5.16¾
Vienna, crowns	20.35
Stockholm, kronor	26.90
St. Petersburg, rubles	51¾

Business Situation Gives Satisfaction.

Buying of fall and winter lines was on an increasing scale, and the outlook in practically all wholesale lines was bright. Dry goods, hardware, lumber, building materials, and produce lines were moving well, and unusually good crop prospects were maintained, adding to the strength of the business situation.

Good Demand for Iron.

"Buying of pig iron for immediate shipment has been a feature this week," says the Iron and Machinery World. "It is accompanied by considerable 'quiet' buying, not publicly paraded. The interpretation given to this new form of demand is that a scarcity of iron exists and that melters are acting on their best intelligence in getting quickly under cover. Developments in steel are also favorable. The purchase of 75,000 tons of steel rails for December delivery was the largest transaction, but a few smaller transactions in steel rails, brought the total up to 100,000 tons. Moreover, the western railroad systems are becoming restive over the reluctance of mills in accepting orders for rails for 1906 shipment. The carriers want to place the business, just as they did three years ago at about this time. Just as soon as the word goes forth to do business, there will be an avalanche of steel rail orders, for the wants of the roads next year will, from all indications, be heavy."

LONDON MARKET IS CHEERFUL.

Ups and Downs of Peace Outlook Has No Serious Effect on Continued Advance of Prices.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Cheerfulness still prevails throughout the stock markets here. Through all the ups and downs of the peace conference there has been no setback in prices which could be considered at all serious. Indeed, there has been throughout the week a hopeful feeling in the stock exchange that in spite of the postponement of peace negotiations peace is assured.

On Wednesday, indeed, there was an exceedingly optimistic feeling, and the markets were all good. The feeling was not quite so favorable on Thursday, but still it was good also. If the hope entertained in the city be realized everyone looks for a broadening of the markets and a continued advance in prices. Big operators always have held it to be a maxim that a war always is followed by a boom.

In discussing the present outlook it is pointed out that the conclusion of peace, if it comes within the next month or two, will coincide with the beginning of what always is the most active period of the year. From about the middle of October till Christmas there always is activity.

One feature of the week—a remarkable one for August—has been the prolongation of street dealings in Americans until nearly 5 o'clock on some evenings. This was partly due, of course, to the hope of receiving some late news of the proceedings of the peace plenipotentiaries. But even when there was nothing of this sort to expect the market has been kept up with a good deal of briskness. Ease prevailed in the money market this week and the supply of credits has been abundant.

RACES BEAT STOCK MARKET.

Wall Street Traders Pay More Attention to Futurity than to Exchange Business.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—[Special.]—Wall street traders paid more attention to the Futurity at Sheepshead than to the stock market today. As a result there was little doing on 'change. With scarcely an exception opening prices were lower than at yesterday's close. Reading opened a full point down and went still lower, but rallied partially. Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Erie's, and Amalgamated Copper yielded substantial fractions or more, with an abrupt drop of 2 points in Atlantic Coast Line. The traction stocks were relatively strong on buying from commission houses with local political affiliations. Unofficial reports of a favorable character being upon the peace negotiations were rife in the last hour and fairly heavy buying movement in the United States Steel stocks helped to rally the list. There were sympathetic advances in Tennessee Coal and Republic Iron and Steel. Full recoveries were made by most of the active issues, Reading being a notable exception with a net loss of 1⅝ points. Total sales today of bonds, par value, $1,375,000.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	249@243	United States	123@126
American	230@235	Fargo	240@250

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg	104¾@105
Do coup	104¾@105
U. S. 3s reg	103⅝@104¼
Do coup	103⅝@104¼
U. S. small	103
U. S. 4s reg	104⅝@105
Do coup	104⅝@105
U. S. new reg	131@134
Do coup	133 @134
D. C. 3.65s	117 @...
Phil	108⅝@...

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—TO 12 M.

219000 Jap 4½s	89¾@90	31000 LS-MS 4s	102⅝
89000 do 2d 4½s	80¼-¾	2000 Man 4s	105¾
52000 do 5s	100-⅛	2000 Met St Ry 6s	91⅝
11000 do 2d 6s	99⅝	5000 Mex Cent con 4s	79¼
2000 US of M 4s	94¼	34000 do 1st inc	24¾-25
2000 Am Hide 6s	100	1000 Mo-K-T 4s	102¾
2000 Am Ice 6s	80½	1000 do ext 5s	108
27000 Am Tob 4s	76	1000 NYC 4s	101¾
2000 Atch gen 4s	104⅝	1000 NYS-W 5s	107⅜
6000 do conv 4s	105¾-⅞	1000 Nor-S 5s	112
5000 B-O 4s	105⅝-¾	3000 Nor Pac gen 4s	77-¼
144000 BRT 4s	92¼-⅜	22000 do 4s	106
32000 Buf-S Int 4s	100	1000 O&L 1st 4s	97
76000 Cen Lea 5s	101-102	3000 Or Ry con 4s	106⅛-⅜
3000 Cent Pac 1st 4s	100¾-⅝	20000 do 4s	95¾
20000 C-A 3½s	81⅜-.82	5000 do 3½s	85⅝
90000 Rock 4s	84¾-⅛	2000 do 4½s	108¾
1000 do fdg 4s	98¼	21000 S-Z inc	75¾-78
5000 CCC-StL gen 4s	103⅜	1000 Rdg 2C 4s	101¼
25000 Colo Ind 5s	72⅛	2000 StLSW con 4s	83⅜-⅝
15000 do B	70¾-71	26000 So P 4s	95¾-¼
3000 Colo So 4s	94¼	6000 So Ry 5s	120
12000 Erie PL 4s	101⅞	10000 TolStL-W 4s	80¾
10000 do gen 4s	94⅝	83000 Und London 4s	98¼-½
60000 do conv 4s	111¾-⅞	120000 UP conv 4s	136⅜
1000 do Pa 4s	96⅛	82000 USSteel 5s	97⅜-½
5000 KCFS-M 4s	71½	3000 WSpr 1st 4s	90¾
17000 KCSo 3s	72¾-73	15000 West Md 4s	89¾-¼
1000 L-N NO-M 1st	130	13000 Wis Cent 4s	95¼

Total sales, $1,377,000.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Wheat—Receipts, 4,000 bu; exports, 8,073 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 86¾c, elevator; No. 2 red, 87½c, f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 93½c, to arrive, f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 northern, Manitoba, 88¾c, f. o. b., afloat. Market generally closed ¾@1c net higher, May, 90¼c; September, 87¼c; December, 88¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 54,825 bu; exports, 86,537 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 61½c, elevator, and 61¾c, f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 yellow, 61¾c; No. 3 white, 62c. Option market without transactions, closing net unchanged. September, 60¼c; December, 52¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 207,000 bu; exports, 62,071 bu. Spot steady. Mixed oats, 26@32 lbs, 36@29½c; natural white, 30@32 lbs, 30@31c; clipped white, 36@40 lbs, 33½@35½c.

Cotton seed oil—Firm; prime crude nominal; do yellow, 30@30½c.

Sugar—Raw easy; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 31-32@4c; molasses sugar, 3¼c. Refined quiet.

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot Rio, steady; No. 7 invoice, 8¾c; mild, steady; Cordova, 10@13c. Futures opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, and the market closed steady, net unchanged, to 5 points higher. Sales of 143,750 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
September	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.25	7.30
October	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.30
December	7.55	7.60	7.55	7.55	7.55
January	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.60
March	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.80	7.80

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 11.15c; middling gulf, 11.40c. Sales, none. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
August	10.63	10.75	10.72	10.75	10.66
September	10.67	10.76	10.64	10.76	10.67
October	10.93	10.96	10.81	10.96	10.84
November	...	...	...	10.94	10.85
December	11.03	11.06	10.93	11.03	10.94
January	11.03	11.12	11.02	11.08	11.00

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Cotton—Spot dull; prices lower. American middling fair, 6.27d; good middling, 6.01d; middling, 5.85d; low middling, 5.63d; good ordinary, 5.51d; ordinary, 5.35d. Sales of 3,000 bales, including 2,800 American. Receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,900 American. Futures opened easier and closed steady.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26.—Wheat—Close: September, 83⅞c; December, 81⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.06; No. 1 northern, $1.04. To arrive: New, 86⅝c; No. 2 northern, $1.02; to arrive, new, 84⅛c; No. 3 wheat, 95@97c. Flax—To arrive, $1.11⅛. Closing prices, $1.34⅛. Bran—In bulk, $12.00@12.25. Flour—First patents, $5.40@5.50; second patents, $5.20@5.30; first clears, $4.00@4.10; second clears, $2.65@2.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 79½@81½c; track, 80@80¼c; September, 78⅝@78½c; December, 80c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 cash, 53c; track, 54½c; September, 51¼c; December, 41¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 cash, 25½c; track, 26@26½c; September, 25¼c; December, 26c. Lead—Higher, $4.80. Spelter—Higher, $5.60.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 26.—Close: Wheat—On track, No. 1 northern, $1.08; to arrive, No. 1 northern, new, 85¼c; No. 2 northern, 81¼c; September, old, 83¼c; September, new, 79½c; December, 77¼c. Flax—On track, $1.30; to arrive, $1.10; December, $1.06. Oats—On track, to arrive and September, 29c. Receipts—Wheat, 13,075 bu; shipments, 34,777 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—Close: Wheat—September, 73¾@73¼c; December, 73¾@73¾c; May, 76½c; cash, No. 2 hard, 78@82c; No. 3, 77@81c; No. 2 red, 82c. Corn—September, 48¼c; December, 38¾c; May 38¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 50¾@50¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 27@27½c. Receipts—Wheat, 371 cars.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—Wheat—Lower; September, 79¾@79¼c bid; No. 1 northern, 90c@$1.05; No. 2 northern, 97c@$1.00. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 51c; sample, 35@50c. Oats—Steady; standard, 27¼@28¼c. Corn—Lower; September, 54c bid.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 26.—Corn—Steady; No. 3 yellow, 55c; No. 3, 55c; No. 4, 54c; no grade, 53c. Oats—Steady; No. 3 white, 26¼c; No. 4 white, 25½c. Whisky—On the basis of $1.28 for finished goods.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 26.—Cloversead—Cash, $6.85; October, $6.37½; December, $6.30; January, $6.32½. Alsike—August, $7.80. Prime timothy, $1.65.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Wheat—Spot, nominal; futures closed steady; September, 6s 8¾d; December, 6s 7¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, 5s ¼d; futures closed quiet; September, 4s 10¾d; December, 4s 9¼d; January, new, 4s 3½d.

Telegraphic Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 422. Nothing doing. Feeling weak. Cables steady; exports, 1,608 cattle and 6,899 quarters of beef. Calves—No fresh arrivals and nothing doing in live calves. Feeling steady. Dressed calves quiet. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,845. Sheep in light supply and steady. Hogs—Receipts, 1,345; nominally steady; no sales.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market unchanged. Receipts for the week, 53,200. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; top, $6.17½; bulk of sales, $6.00@6.15. Receipts for the week, 30,100. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market strong.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market nominally steady. Hogs—Receipts, 6,300. Market slow, steady; bulk of sales, $5.80@5.95. Sheep—Receipts, 100; market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 800, including 600 Texans. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market steady. Sheep—Receipts, 500. Market steady.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 225; stronger. Hogs—Receipts, 3,469; active and steady. Sheep—Receipts, none; demand strong.

EYES ON THE NORTHWEST.

EFFECT OF MOVEMENT OF NEW WHEAT IS CLOSELY WATCHED.

Weather in That Direction, the Influence of Expected Liquidation in September, and the Relation of Foreign to Domestic Prices Probably Will Be the Center of Attraction to Speculators—Corn Prices Change Little, September Firm, May Easy.

Another week of sluggish price movement and more than the usual doubt over the proper course for the market to take was experienced by the grain trade. The more deferred deliveries held within limits of 1¼-⅝c during the period, while the September price covered a range of 1¼c, and the net changes at the end were losses of 1-1¼c in September, ⅝c in December, and ½c in May.

Attention was being centered more and more on the situation in the northwest markets, where the movement of the new spring wheat is at hand, and already has shown enough increase to reduce cash premiums. Symptoms of important liquidation by September longs also are being watched for, and should such selling by holders who do not care to face the delivery of the actual wheat on contracts develop this week prices of all deliveries are likely to feel the pressure.

The export basis seemed as far away as ever, although foreign markets as a rule have ruled slightly firmer than domestic. Business with foreign buyers seems to have been limited to sales of Manitoba wheats or to low grade American wheat on a basis still considerably under ruling prices for choice wheats in the west. Rumors occasionally heard of export business done by local houses were promptly denied. The seaboard claims to have done much less than a normal amount of selling abroad, and exporters as usual when the basis of business is supposed to be none too secure were slow to talk of business really accomplished, fearing the effects on the groundwork of speculative prices.

Fair Shipping Sales to the East.

Some cash business in No. 2 red was done with the east during the week on the basis of ⅛c under September in store to September price, probably at least 250,000 bu, but the bulk of the sales were for shipment to New York, lake and canal, for delivery on September contracts there, a close shipping basis existing between the two markets. Some hard wheat, however, largely of the

EVIL IS IN AMUSEMENTS.

DR. FRANK C. BRUNER IN SERMON TELLS OF "DEAD LINE."

Nearly Every Emotion of Humanity Is Poisoned, Declares the Minister—All Nature Is Created with a Purpose of Satisfying the Full Character of Man—Refers to Two Resorts Near His Church—Boys and Girls Are in Danger.

"The Dead Line in Amusements" was the subject of Dr. Frank C. Bruner's sermon yesterday in the Oakwoods Union church. He said in part:

"Nearly every emotion of humanity is poisoned with evil amusements when the environment is detrimental to character. The basis of the dead line is the body side of the individual. The animal existence taints the mental conceptions. Then, when the amusement rides at high tide, death is the result of the whole thing. When you take humanity's amusement nature and turn it around in the light it reveals a legitimate side. God intended it so. All nature is created with a purpose of satisfying the full character of man.

"The mania of the age is for amusements long drawn out until it expells all other employment. The fascination for play is phenomenal. The great central play houses in Chicago are multitudinous in their devices to attract and draw the people into spending their money for that which is not bread.

Battle Ground of the Hour.

"It is public amusements which have tendency to down character. This is the battle ground of the hour. Where these great central playhouses are located in the city there is a draw on the time and pocket book of the community that is appalling. Curiosity is an element which is abused.

"Within a few blocks of this church are two popular resorts. Much exhibited in these places is wholesome, but enough is displayed to touch the evil in human passions that will create a blaze to consume the better nature.

"Here you strike the dead line in amusements. When our boys and girls come to a place that endangers their lives, if we are made of true parenthood, we keep in true elbow touch to pilot our offsprings into the harbor of safety. Such is not the case in our neighborhood. Night after night young girls without escort, fascinated with the glitter and evanescent glory of an amusement park with its gold tower, are promenading its streets. This is making inroads into their better nature. It is not so much the fault of the girlhood of our community as the deficiency in parents whose children in some cases are unwelcome in their homes.

Child Is Flower of Household.

"Without a child the house is like a garden without flowers. When they come, they are of our own planting. It is our business to tend them. Can it be so with some of the wild, untended flowers of childhood who throng these places of evil amusements, with the poisonous worm of death growing into robustness, nursed into strength while feeding on the warm, rich blood of their bosom? What shall be the reckoning for such negligence?

"The break in this awful waste of childhood is often the home where a sacred song never throbs out of the piano keys or falls in song from the lips touched with the inspiration of God. The home where the bible has lost its modern influence and sleeps quietly under a thick brown quilt of dust is where no petition ever goes on the wings of faith skyward.

"The deadline is being crossed in the playhouse at our door. Motherhood wonders where her daughter is. The child is wandering into the extreme darkness without chart or compass. She is drifting with the dangerous tide. Mother wonders why her words are without logic. Hope is sick and dying because of the fading virtue of whiteness of her child, who only yesterday played and cooed in her cradle in spotless purity.

"Regulate the playhouse and raise the standard of personal responsibility of parenthood. Then the child born to worse than death will become God's particular jewel in the angelhood of the skies."

AGAINST THE UNION SERVICES.

Dr. Milton D. Williams Says the Plan Has Outlived Its Usefulness.

The Rev. Milton D. Williams preached yesterday at the last of the evening union services for the summer in the Oak Park churches. It was in the First Presbyterian church. His subject was "The Glory of Christianity."

The Oak Park churches have been holding union services during the hot months when many of the church members and ministers have been away on vacations.

There is a feeling among many churchgoers that the union plan has outlived its usefulness, and Dr. Williams is of the same opinion.

"The union service plan was started years ago," said Dr. Williams, "when there practically were only four churches in Oak Park. The village has grown so large that there now are thirteen churches, but none except the original four is in the union. I am of the opinion that the congregations would be larger if each church held its own services."

PRAISES PRESIDENT IN SERMON.

Dr. A. R. Lambert Says Roosevelt Has Done Right in Working for World Peace.

Dr. A. R. Lambert in the South Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal church said yesterday:

"Whatever the outcome of the 'peace conference' in session at Portsmouth, whether it terminate in utter failure or in honorable peace (a consummation profoundly hoped for), one victory shall at least have been scored in that a new and better form of diplomacy has been introduced to the world than hitherto has obtained—that of a heart to heart approach of the parties interested without the 'red tape' of endless intermediaries, the source of untold annoyance, and too frequently of fatal results.

"To President Roosevelt belongs the credit of convening the peace conference, and to him belongs the credit of the farseeing wisdom in pledging the warring nations to the principle of peace before the meeting of their plenipotentiaries."

SEES SERMON IN EDITORIAL.

Dr. Frederick E. Hopkins Draws Moral from the Life of the Late Col. Greene.

The Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins preached in Pilgrim Congregational church on "The Seeker and the Sought." He said:

"THE TRIBUNE in a leading editorial preached an excellent sermon last Friday, taking for its text Col. Jacob L. Greene, who, as president of an insurance company, had an opportunity to make a hundred millions, but died, leaving only $50,000. But the editorial concludes:

"'He died with an unsullied name and an enviable record. What of equal value have the men who have been exploiting insurance companies?'"

To Denver Colorado Springs and Pueblo

$20 Round-trip tickets on Sale August 30 to September 4.

Round-trip tickets on sale daily until September 30. $30

These are first-class tickets, good on the Burlington's best trains, including famous Number One, the electric-lighted one-night-on-the-road-flyer.

Burlington Route

Tickets, 211 Clark Street, Chicago. Phone Central 3117. F. E. BELL, City Passenger Agent

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To ST. LOUIS

Daylight Special DAY TRAIN — Diamond Special NIGHT TRAIN

BUFFET-CLUB CARS, BUFFET-LIBRARY CARS, COMPLETE DINING CARS, DRAWING-ROOM AND BUFFET SLEEPING CARS, PARLOR CARS AND RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

The Buffet-Club Cars

Now run on the Diamond Special trains, in which a light lunch is served at any time night or morning, are highly appreciated by business men and others making the night run between the two cities.

City Ticket Office 99 Adams St. Marquette Bldg. Phone, Cent. 2705

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Provision has been made throughout this store to properly care for increased patronage in the sections devoted to boys' and girls' school apparel.

Women's Suits: Final Reductions.

IN order to sell every garment in stock immediately, we have marked every one at a price that stamps it a great bargain. We will not carry over one garment. The maker's cost has not been considered in this final clearing sale. *Fourth floor.*

Fancy Eton suits of cotton voile, in cream or dark navy blue; coat is trimmed with lace, plaited skirt (like cut), reduced to $5.00

Pure linen shirtwaist suits, just the sort of dress for morning wear, in a good, clear blue, fine quality of linen, plaited waist and skirt, tailor finished throughout, our $9.50 suits, reduced to $5.00

Black lawn shirtwaist suits, box plaited skirt and waist, reduced from $9.00 to..... $5.00

White lawn dresses, lace and embroidery trimmed, reduced to..... $8.75

Linen coat suits and linen shirtwaist suits; colors white, tan, light blue, green and brown, broken size suits that were up to $30 in the lot, reduced to..... $10.00

Silk tailor suits, only one or two of a kind, also a few silk shirtwaist suits in this lot; clearing price..... $15.00

New tailor suits are arriving daily. We call special attention to our 50-in. coat suits in men's wear materials, now on sale at $27.50

School Handkerchiefs

First floor.

Girls' unlaundered linen initial handkerchiefs, with half wreath, 6 for..... 60c

Plain all pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, 10c; a doz..... $1.10

Boys', all pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, 18c; 6 for..... $1.00

Girls' fancy colored handkerchiefs, all pure linen, each..... 12½c

BASEMENT STORE: Boys' colored border handkerchiefs..... 5c

School Ribbons.

First floor.

Louisine taffeta ribbons, 6 inches wide, black, white and colors, for hair ribbons and girdles, a yd., 28c

Misses' and girls' pretty ribbon collars in all colors, at, a yard, 25c and..... 35c

Polka dot ribbons, in white and colored grounds, for school neckwear, a yard, 25c

BASEMENT STORE: Plain satin taffeta ribbon, 3 in. wide, a yard..... 10c

Plain taffeta ribbon, 3 in. wide, yd., 10c

Corset Cover Embroideries. *First floor.*

Nainsook and cambric corset cover embroideries, all in new open-work or blind work designs, with beading and edge 17 inches wide; special, a yard..... 25c

The Favored August Fur Sale

AND many of its advantages end with the month. Consider the furs you already own that need repairing or make selections from the skins or made up garments we have in stock. Our August prices are sure to create a saving. *Fourth floor.*

Persianpaw blouses, richly trimmed, $50 & $55

Persian lamb jackets, high storm collar, leg-o'-mutton sleeves, up from..... $85.00

Leipzig dyed Persian lamb jacket or blouse, with large collar and revers of lap mink or sable..... $140.00

Leipzig dyed Persian lamb blouse, with large collar and revers of extra fine blended baum marten, silk cord belt and rich heavy lining..... $175.00

Genuine Leipzig dyed Persian lamb jacket, 24 in. long, leg-o'-mutton sleeve, high collar and latest rounding rever. In stock or to order. An exceptional value..... $150.00

Russian squirrel (blended) collarless Eton jacket, richly trimmed with oxidized buttons and heavy silk cord..... $67.50

Genuine Alaska seal skin jackets or blouses in stock or to order, up from..... $250.00

Russian squirrel (blended) blouse, high collar and latest revers, very richly lined..... $75.00

Russian squirrel (blended) full box coats, an extremely mannish coat; very "chic"..... $85.00

Natural Russian squirrel auto coats, 54 inches long..... $115.00

Natural otter coats, 24 inches long, in stock or to order, 1905 model—up from..... $135.00

Hudson Bay beaver coats, 24 inches long, in stock or to order..... $85.00

Caracal full box coat, 30 inches long, bound with silk corded braid and trimmed with heavy silk passementerie..... $150.00

A French creation in "nutria" is a full box coat with fancy leather belt and buckles, military collar, trimmed with gold braid, full leg-o'-mutton sleeve, with leather band and buckle at cuffs..... $225.00

Girls' School Wear.

WE were in the market very early this season in order to get first choice of the new styles for girls. The result of our extra effort is quite apparent. *Fourth floor.*

Misses' tailor made suits in fancy gray mixtures, half fitted back, fly front, velvet collar and cuffs, satin lined coats, full plaited skirts, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, at..... $20.00

Misses' full box coat suits, strap seam finish, velvet collar, fly front, all satin lined, new full sleeves; skirt trimmed to match coat, in red and green and blue and white check, good value, at..... $16.75

Girls' and misses' coat suits, full box back, with belt, yoke and sleeves lined, double breasted, coat collar, new plaited skirt, in dark and light gray mixtures, sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 years, at..... $13.75

Girls' three-quarter reefers in navy blue cheviot, belted back, double-breasted front, red flannel lined, full sleeves with ensign brass buttons, sizes 4 to 14 years..... $8.75

Girls' and misses' top coats, full box and belted back, in gray and brown mixtures and blue cheviots, black and white check and red and gray flannel, double breasted fly front, velvet collar, ensign on sleeve, sizes 6 to 16 years..... $16.75

Petticoats: Special. *Third floor.*

JUST a few of the many values taken at random from an inviting stock.

A remarkable value in exquisite colors, light and dark; tucked umbrella flounce, specially priced at..... $5.50

Moreen petticoats, in black with novelty satin stripes, full accordion plaited flounce, underlay and dust ruffle; special..... $2.95

McGee adjustable yoke underskirt, in black sateens, with full flaring flounces, perfect workmanship and fit, special..... $1.50

Children's School Hosiery.

WE are sole agents for "No Mend" linen knee hosiery for boys and girls. Made of combed Egyptian maco yarn, with double knee spliced with the strongest Irish linen; the most durable hose made. Heavy weight for boys pair, 25c and 35c. Medium weight, fine rib, for girls, pair 25c and 35c. *First floor.*

BASEMENT STORE: Extra strong black cotton hose, in fine, medium and cord rib, for boys and girls, special—3 pairs for 50c: pair..... 18c

Sheets, Pillow Cases. *Second floor.*

Bleached Sheets—Branded Homespun; 2½x2½ yards; linen finish, extra heavy; 200 dozen, each..... 50c

Saxon Sheets, made of Pepperell sheeting. A quantity of them at this price, 2½x2½ yards, each..... 55c

Royal Sheets, made of Dwight Anchor Cotton; extra large bleached bed sheet, 2½x2½ yards, each..... 75c

Seamed Sheets, extra heavy quality, linen finished..... 35c

Pillow Cases, a special lot, two sizes, 42x36 and 45x36—about 150 dozen in all, to clear at, each..... 8c

The New Silks Are Here.

ANTICIPATION of an early fall business caused us to order deliveries much earlier than usual, with the result that the collection of beautiful silks, now on our counters, afford opportunity to choose the best. *Second floor.*

A complete line of imported chiffon dress taffetas, both in plain and glace. These silks are the acme of perfection—the purity of the silk used in their manufacture makes them so. 20 inches wide, a yard..... 90c

A magnificent display of plaid silks. We have them in endless variety and in all sizes, in moire velour plaids, print warp French plaids, pointelle taffeta plaids, louisine plaids with ribbon effect, Scotch taffeta plaids, check taffeta in the Scotch coloring, black and white velour checks, etc., a yard, $1.25, $1, 85c & 75c

A collection of superior novelty dress and waist silks—every style is confined to us—consisting of Persian print warp louisines and taffetas, ombre stripe taffetas, Persian stripe armure novelty, ombre pointelle taffetas; in the fine chiffon finish, a yard, $1.25, $1 and..... 85c

Black Silks. Three exceptional values in black dress taffeta; soft, lustrous fabrics, with the true chiffon finish:

No. 1—21-inch colored edge dress taffeta—special..... 78c

No. 2—36-inch chiffon taffeta—extra special..... 85c

No. 3—One yard and a quarter wide imported taffeta meteore. The extra width means great economy in cutting. This is one of the taffetas made with a magnificent luster, for ladies' coats, raglans and gowns—45-in. wide—special, a yard..... $1.78

"Patrician" School Shoes. *Second floor.*

NEW fall lasts in fine vici kid, patent leather tip, hand-made extension sole, ⅜-in. low heel, lace and button; good, stylish, and serviceable shoes for school wear; also same style and last in fine box calf hand-made lace boots. Sizes 2½ to 6..... $3.00

Misses' sizes, 11 to 2..... $2.50 | Children's sizes, 8 to 10½..... $2.00

Boys' hand-made box calf extension sole lace boots, sizes 2½ to 6..... $3.00

Boys' patent enamel or fine Russian calf hand-made boots, sizes 10 to 2..... $2.50

Undermuslins: New Fall Styles.

FIRST showing of the new fall night dresses. The styles are perfect, and the materials are the best, soft cambric and muslin, both regular and extra sizes. *Third floor.*

Cambric gowns, high neck, yokes neatly trimmed in rows of narrow embroidery, embroidered edge on neck and sleeve; also the new surplice gowns with wide band of rows of hemstitching..... $1.00

Cambric gowns, high neck, V shaped yoke, solid insertions in blind or openwork embroidery, embroideried ruffle on neck and sleeve; extra lengths and widths..... $1.25

New sacque gown made of softest quality cambric, front of rows of hand embroidered briar stitching between cluster tucks, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..... $1.50

Cambric umbrella top petticoats, full lawn flounce of openwork embroidery; also the plain style of full sectional flounce, cluster tucks..... $1.00

New Colored Dress Goods.

NEW fall fabrics are arriving daily. We mention a few lines of new plain weaves that will be in high favor for stylish gowns. *2d floor.*

75 pieces French Drap d'Ete, 48-inch, a beautiful, high finish cloth, in cream, slate, cadet, royal blue, tan, reseda, wine, garnet, light and medium brown, seal, plum, purple, myrtle, navy, gray and empire blue, a yard..... $1.50

50 pieces New French Satin Duchesse, 48-inch, this cloth is very desirable for street wear and comes in a complete range of new fall shades, a yard..... $1.50

50 pieces French Taffetaline—This will be one of the leading fabrics for fall. Just the right weight for early wear. New shades of gray, blue, green, brown, plum, tan, and reds, special value, a yard..... $1.00

BASEMENT STORE: Nun's veiling, in 26 new shades, a yard..... 29c

Boys' School Clothing.

Second floor.

FALL and winter school suits in double-breasted and Norfolk styles, made from cheviots and tweed mixtures, every one finely tailored, smart and good wearing, ages 8 to 17, splendid values at $8.50

Better grades at $10.00 and $12.50.

Boys' Headwear and Furnishings—Tam O'Shanter, golf and Eton caps, new fall styles, excellent assortm't at $1, 75c and 50c

Boys' school blouses, in neat, good wearing colors, fine fabrics, extra values, at $1.00, 75c and..... 45c

Vest Suits for Little Chaps' fall wear, ages 3 to 8; new effects. A decidedly smarter and different model than usually found, made in mixtures and plain colors; prices $10.00, $8.50 and..... $7.50

Young Men's Suits at $7.50.

About 50 suits left from this season's business; just the right thing for college or business wear, chest measures 31 to 36, small men can be fitted at a saving; to close at..... $7.50

Girls' School Undermuslins.

MOTHERS will be interested in the low prices as well as in the variety of pretty styles. *Third floor.*

Children's cambric drawers, with tucked flounce, trimmed with lace or embroidery edge, all sizes, special..... 35c

Misses' muslin night dresses, tucked yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidered edge, all sizes, each..... 45c

Misses' cambric night dresses, neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle, all sizes, special..... 75c

Misses' white petticoats, several excellent styles, deep lawn umbrella flounces, lace or embroidery trimmed; all sizes, special at $1.95, $1.50 and 75c

End of August Linen Sale.

TO close our most successful August linen sale, all soiled table cloths, napkins and damask remnants have been marked down regardless of former pricing. *Second floor.*

300 dozen hemmed, hemstitched and scalloped end towels, each..... 25c

Sample Japanese drawn work in doilies, centers, tray cloths, pillow shams, sideboard scarfs, etc., slightly mussed, rare bargains, prices range from 15c each to..... $5.00

Napkins, soiled and odd assortments, in dozen and half dozen lots, very much below regular prices.

2½x2½ cloth, reduced to..$3.65 | 2x2½ cloth, reduced to...$2.85

2½x2½ cloth, reduced to ..$4.75 | 2x2 cloth, reduced to...$2.25

Large size bath towels, a dozen..... $1.40 | Large size hemmed bath towels, dozen $1.75 and $3.00

Sale of Lavatory Fittings.

FITTINGS for the bathroom are as varied in quality as other lines of merchandise. We recommend any we offer for sale. *First floor.*

Combination soap and tumbler holder, 75c

Combination sponge and soap holder, $1.00

Bath spray complete, with bulb..... 65c

Oak shelf, nickel brackets, 18 in. long, 50c

Novelty towel rack, 3-arm swing..... 25c

Soap dish for the wall..... 10c

Tooth brush holder for the wall..... 10c

Soap dish for the bath tub..... 20c

Oak bath tub seat..... 35c

Slab soap dish..... 25c

Sanitary bath tub cleaner, package..... 15c

School Millinery.

Third floor.

Colonial designs in pretty felt, trimmed with silk pompon and ribbon sash; colors brown, navy, champagne and blue. $1.65

"Tricorns" of rough felt, bound with silk, trimmed with rosettes and brush aigrettes; colors brown, navy, reseda, blue and cardinal; special..... $1.50

White colonials of smooth felt, trimmed with colored ribbons and wings, at.. $2.25

Waists: Clearing Prices.

Fourth floor.

DAINTY sheer lawn & handkerchief linen waists, trimmed with lace, eyelet embroidery, hand emb. and English needlework, marked to close, $4.50

Sheer lawn waists, with yoke front and back, and deep cuffs of lace insertion, front of waist made of panels of dainty Swiss embroidery, others elaborately trimmed in lace, embroidery or tucks; also dainty mulls with short sleeves..... $3.00

Waists of fine lawn, trimmed in tucks, lace or embroidery, marked to close, $2.50

Waists made of sheer lawn, trimmed in lace and tucks, at..... $1.25

Night Dresses.

Third floor.

Hubbard style night gowns, made of daintily striped flannelette, high neck, long sleeves, trimmed in fancy braid, at... 85c

This same garment, made in extra size, at..... $1.00

Women's flannelette gowns, made with surplice neck, dainty striped material, trimmed with rows of silk braid..... $1.50

Women's Flannelette Pajamas, trimmed with fancy braid and 4 silk frogs..... $1.95

Cauldon Ware: Special Prices.

COMPLETE dinner or breakfast sets, priced separately at sharp reductions to close the pattern. The decoration consists of large sprays of poppies in natural colors. The shapes are all the original quaint old English designs.

Dinner plates....35c | Sauce dishes....15c

Breakfast plates..25c | Oatmeal dishes..25c

Tea plates.....25c | Small platter....75c

Sugar bowl.....75c | Medm platter..$1.30

Cov. veg. dish $1.00 | Large platter..$2.25

Teacups and saucers..... 35c

Coffee cups and saucers..... 35c

Fifth floor.

Breakfast sets may be made up as follows or the pieces will be sold separately.

12 oatmeal bowls.
1 covered veg'table dish.
1 open vegetable dish.
12 coffee cups & saucers.
12 bread and butter plates.
1 sugar bowl.
1 cream pitcher.
1 platter.
12 breakfast plates.

Complete set..... $18.00

Children's School Umbrellas. *First floor.*

Boys' and girls' union taffeta umbrellas, finished with case and tassel, princess or crook handles..... $1.00

Children's all-silk umbrellas, blue or black, princess, loop, crook handles..... $1.50

BASEMENT STORE: Children's good serviceable school umbrellas, Congo taffeta and crook handles, unusual values..... 39c

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